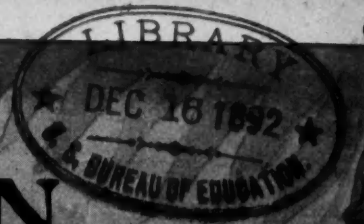


CHRISTMAS NUMBER



# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

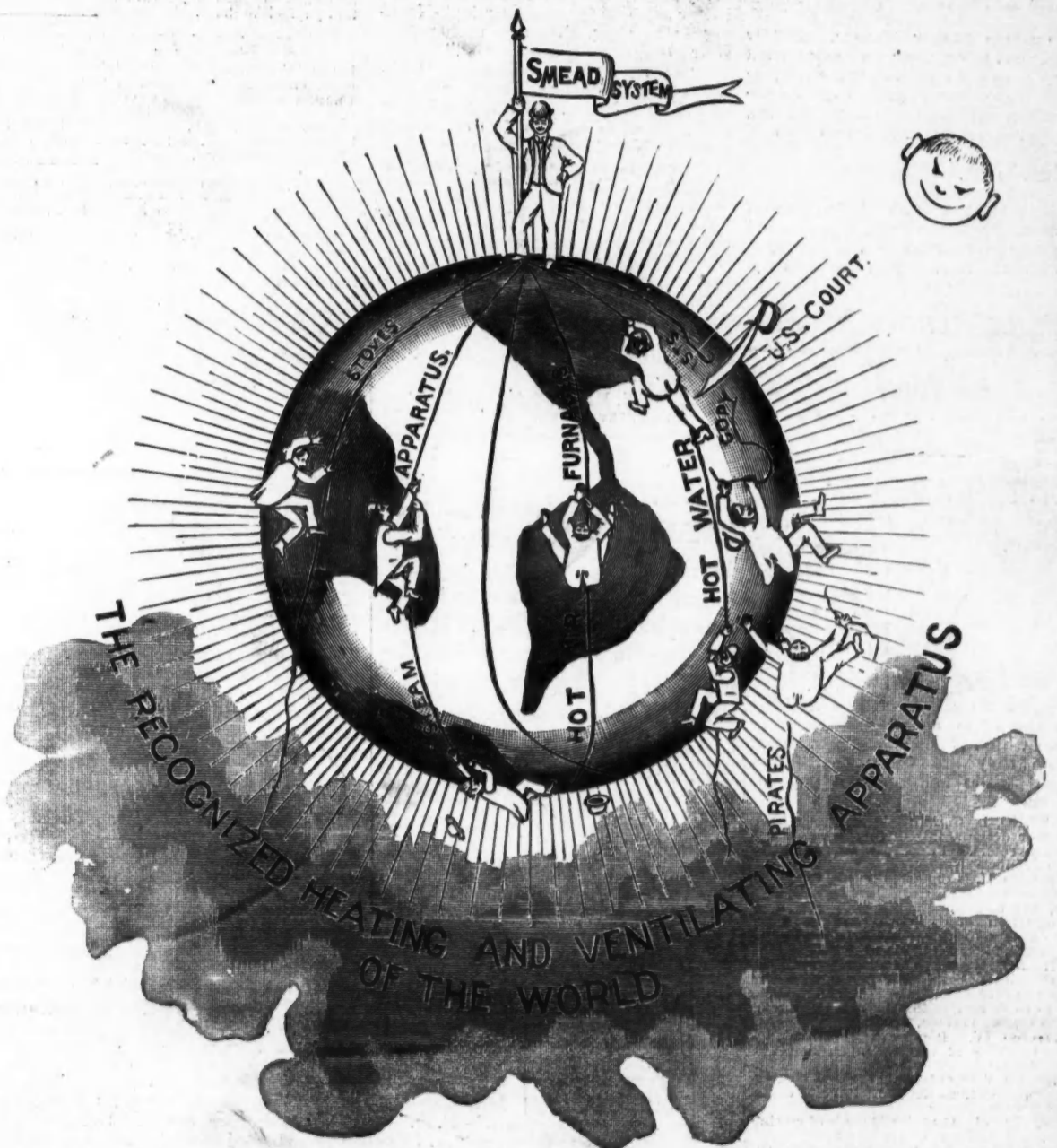
VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 1892.

No. 12.



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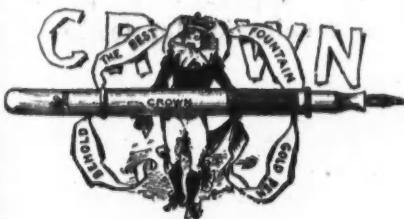
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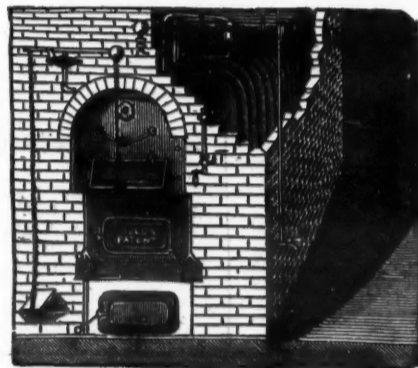
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# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

We Report the Important Transactions of every School Board in the United States and Canada.

VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1892.

No 12.

## WORLD'S FAIR AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

City Superintendent of Schools, John Jasper, informed the New York Board that 3,000 square feet had been reserved by the World's Fair Commission for the New York City school exhibit and a special committee was appointed to arrange for a suitable display.

The world's fair exhibit as decided upon by the Spokane, Wash., school board will include an exceedingly large drawing typical of the growth of the public schools of the city. The pictures will be set in a gilt frame, in the center of which will be the log school-house first used for the training and thrashing of the Spokane youngsters when this was a mere hamlet. Grouped artistically will be the high school building and the different ward schools as they look at present. The photographs in large size will be given of Superintendent Bemiss the principals of the several schools and the various teachers connected with each. There will be two of these exhibits, one of which will be placed in the main building and the other in the Washington state building.

The board of education of Wayne Ind., has decided to have photographic views of twenty-four typical school houses taken, to be framed in groups of six each, the dimension of each picture to be six by eight inches. Some inside views may also be taken. The houses to be photographed will be selected by Superintendent Mott, and will begin with the old log school house and range forward. These pictures are to be placed in the educational exhibit, Indiana building, at the World's Fair.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Noyes said that the school reports and pictures of the school children, which are to form a part of the Rochester, N. Y., educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition are nearly ready to be sent west.

The superintendent informed the Racine, Wis., board that the committee on the Wisconsin educational exhibit for the World's fair are preparing a "Columbian History of Educational Wisconsin," that it has been asked, and is very desirable, that a brief history of city schools be included in this volume.

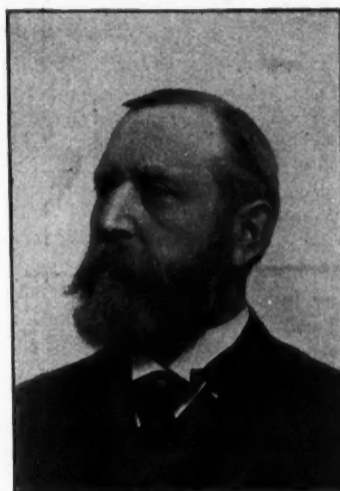
The Alleghany school board authorized the payment of expenses for Supt. Morrow and Miss Sorgmiller, drawing teacher, to go to Harrisburg to confer with the city superintendents of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia on a Pennsylvania school exhibit for the fair.

There is danger that the educational exhibit of the United States at the world's fair will not be a credit to the country nor be displayed to the best advantage. This danger is due, it is said, to a difference of opinion between the educational managers and the fair directors and the curtailment

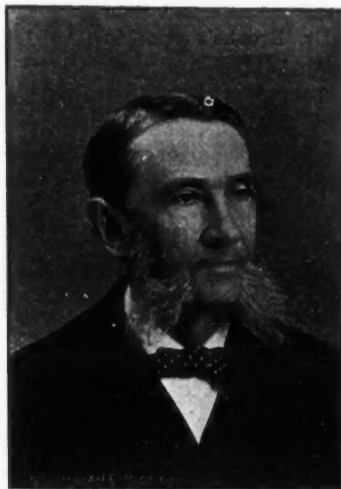
of space placed at the disposal of the former for the display they wish to make. There was originally 400,000 square feet of space in the manufactures and liberal arts building allowed for this purpose, but subsequently a portion of it was with-



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drawn. Then England, France and Germany were given the gallery for part of their manufactured exhibits, which left only 70,000 square feet for the educational show, not sufficient room, it is asserted, to make a creditable exhibit.

The Brooklyn board of education's special committee on Columbian Exhibits held its first meeting with Colonel Colyer in the chair. Superintendent Maxwell read the details of a plan which he wanted the committee to adopt, and when he concluded reading, one of the members asked if there were any available funds for the carrying out of the plans. Mr. Maxwell replied that \$5,000 would cover the expense of having the educational exhibit at the World's Fair. He thought the money could be raised by an act of the Legislature which would authorize the board of aldermen to act in the matter. No action.

## NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Sacramento, Cal., board adopted the following: The following modes of punishment are strictly forbidden: Sarcastic or contemptuous language, reproving when in anger, striking on the head, pulling of ears, detaining for an unreasonable time, unnecessary public reproof.

The Sacramento, Cal., board adopted the following:

"Principals shall have power to make and enforce, with suitable penalties, all rules that they may deem necessary for the government of their respective schools, provided they do not conflict with the rules adopted by the board of education. Such rules to be submitted to the board for their approval and to be brought to the notice of the teachers in a written or printed form.

The project of ordering the high school boys to wear uniforms will be discussed by the New Haven, Conn., board. Some members of the board think that the boys ought to wear uniform caps at least. Other members insist that a uniform system of studies would be better than uniform caps.

The Alameda, Cal., school board has adopted the rules of the San Francisco school department and hereafter corporal punishment may only be inflicted by principals in the presence of a witness. The whipping is to be done with a strap, a sample of which is now in the Superintendent's office. High school pupils are not to be chastised under any circumstances and girls are also exempt from punishment.

The superintendent recommended to the Newton, Kans., board of education that rules be made strictly prohibiting the reading of light, trashy literature by pupils in school and providing for a weekly search for such literature followed by the destruction of any found. The board approved and such rules were accordingly adopted.

The Sacramento, Cal., board adopted the following: "Pupils' absence from school on account of religious duties shall not work to their detriment, if such absence be authorized. No lesson for home study shall be assigned to pupils of primary grade."

The Lake City, Minn., board of education adopted the following resolution: If the pupils of this school will be extra careful in the preservation and care of the school property and premises, suffering no injury or defacement of the wood work or other school property, they will be entitled to the last Wednesday afternoon of each month for a holiday as a reward.

At a committee meeting of the St. Louis school board, it developed that a shipment of 100 desks from Battle Creek, Mich., in February last, has been lost in transit and not yet traced up.

## THE LAW OF IT.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS FOR AND AGAINST SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Law of 1885 provides that when any territory is detached from one school district and annexed to another, such latter district shall be liable for "its just share of the liabilities and indebtedness" of, and receive its "just share of the credits" from, the district from which such territory was detached. *Held*, that the word "credits" does not include "school sites, schoolhouses, and furniture and fixtures, or the value thereof, or any tangible property whatever." Per Pinney, J., dissenting.—Board of School Directors of Pelican v. Board of School Directors of Rock Falls (Wis.).

## MEETINGS—WARNING.

The law providing that all warnings for school-district meetings "shall, before the same are posted, be recorded by the clerk," is directory only, and a failure to record the warning will not render a meeting illegal.—Adams v. Sleeper (Vt.).

## SCHOOL AGENTS.

A warrant of the agent of a school district, calling a meeting of the selectmen to choose a school agent for the ensuing year, purporting to have been drawn, signed, and dated in Bristol, Me., can not be collaterally attacked on the ground that it was prepared and signed in another state; nor can his return thereto be collaterally attacked.—Woods v. Inhabitants of Bristol, (Me.).

An agent of a school district does not vacate his office by going to another state for work, where he has intention to change his domicile, and continues to attend to his official duties.—Woods v. Inhabitants of Bristol, (Me.).

The selection of an agent of a school district is void, and does constitute him a de facto officer, where another agent has already been chosen whose term of office has not expired; and a teacher employed by such subsequently elected agent cannot recover for his services from the district.—Woods v. Inhabitants of Bristol, (Me.).

## CLERKS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Where the clerk of a school district published a notice of an election to elect his successor, notifying the electors that the polls would be open until 7 p. m., instead of until 8 p. m., as required by general school law of 1890, conceding that the statutory requirement was mandatory, and that the election officers should have disregarded the notice and kept the polls open until the later hour, yet the clerk, who was a candidate for re-election, having failed in his duty and misled the officers and electors, could not insist that the election was void because the polls were closed at 8 p. m.—State v. Smith, (Wash.).

Respondents having received 280 votes for the office of clerk of a school district, and relator 650, the former cannot insist that the election is void because the polls were closed an hour earlier than required by statute, where he does not allege that he would have been benefited had the polls been kept open longer.—State v. Smith, (Wash.).

The law of 1891, amendatory of general school law of 1890, clerks of school districts are to take their offices upon qualifying, the terms of existing clerks being shortened two months.—State v. Smith, (Wash.).

## TAXATION.

Where a warning, under laws of 1888, was "to see if the district will vote to support a school in said district the coming year," and "to see if they will vote to raise money for the district expenses," and

it was voted "to have 24 weeks of school," and "to raise money to support the school and to pay the indebtedness of the district," the vote clearly warranted the assessment of a tax; it not being necessary that the vote should show the rate per cent. thereof.—Adams v. Sleeper, (Vt.).

The law, incorporating the city of Sacramento, as amended, provides that the board of education shall annually make and report to the board of trustees a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures for school purposes in the city during the year then last past, and shall at the same time "make and furnish a detailed statement of the probable amount of money that will be required during the current year, and the purposes for which it is required;" and that on receiving the estimate "the board of trustees shall, at the time of levying other city taxes, levy a direct special school tax, which, after making proper allowance for delinquencies, will produce a sum that will make the amount required by the board of education," provided the levy shall not exceed 35 cents on the \$100. *Held*, that the amount of the levy within the limit was discretionary with the board of trustees, and an action would not lie to compel them to levy the amount reported and required by the board of education.—Board of Education of Sacramento v. Board of Trustees of Sacramento, (Cal.).

## THE QUESTION OF SCHOOL CENSUS.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia board of education the subject of a school census was again brought up by Superintendent Brooks. As a result of Dr. Brooks's report on the matter, it was decided to refer the question to a sub-committee who are to confer with the mayor and learn whether it is feasible to have the police perform the duty for the city. This action was taken, it is understood, because of the great expense which would otherwise attend the collection of the figures desired. That there should be a census taken Dr. Brooks laid the greatest stress. He said there were thousands of children of school age who were not receiving any education. The census would show how many were out of the schools, and then remedy might be provided. Dr. Brooks's report is as follows:

In compliance with your request for information concerning a school census in the different cities of the country and the method of taking it, I would report that, from a correspondence with the superintendents of the principal cities, I have obtained the following facts:

In Boston a school census is taken every year in May. The census is taken by canvassers, who make a thorough canvass from door to door throughout the city. It costs the city from \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.

In Chicago the census is taken every two years by special agents appointed for the purpose. The city is divided by wards, precincts and blocks, and each block is canvassed separately.

In Cincinnati the census is taken annually in July. The clerk of the board of education employs one man for each school district. These men are paid from 90 cents to \$1.50 per hundred names, the higher price being paid in sparsely populated districts.

In Milwaukee the census is taken annually, during the month of August, under the direction of the secretary of the school board, who is al-

lowed a certain rate per name. The secretary organizes a corps of census takers. For the most part the teachers are engaged in taking the census, and do it on Saturdays and after school hours.

In Cleveland the census is taken every year, under the authority and supervision of the school director, who appoints enumerators for each ward or district in the city.

In Denver the census is taken annually by enumerators appointed and paid by the board of education. This is in accordance with a state law. The same is true of several other states west of the Ohio.

In Hartford the school census is taken every October by persons appointed by each school district of the town. The returns are made to the superintendent, and, after being tabulated, are reported to the state. The expenses are paid by the state.

Ann Arbor takes a school census annually by a census taker appointed by the board of education. He visits every house and enrolls every child's name and his age.

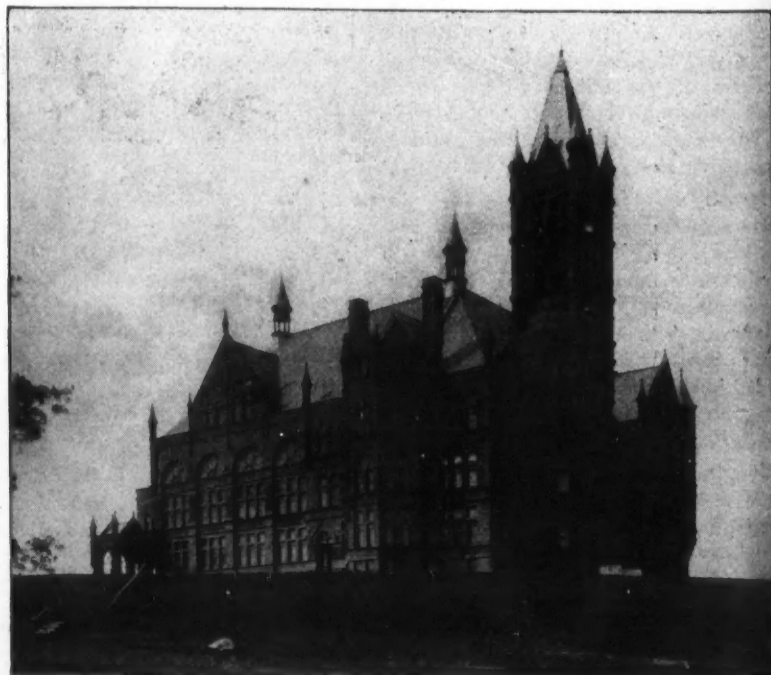
In Trenton, Camden and all school districts of New Jersey an exact census of all the children residing in the several school districts in the state, between the age of 5 and 18, is taken every year, in accordance with a state law requiring it. Enumerators for the purpose are appointed by the state superintendent, with the approval of the president of the state board of education. These enumerators receive five cents for each child's name thus enrolled.

In Richmond the census is taken every five years, in the month of July, under the direction of the clerk of the city school board, by deputies who make a canvass from house to house.

In New Orleans it is taken every ten years.

New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Harrisburg, Lancaster and many other cities do not take a school census. But nearly all the superintendents of these cities deplore this neglect, and are strongly in favor of a frequent census, in order to determine the number of children of school age whose education is being neglected, and thus become a menace to the social order.

The board of education of Superior, Wis., has opened night schools. Text books will be furnished free, but \$1 will be charged as an admission fee, which will be returned to the pupil at the end of the term, provided the attendance is satisfactory. No attempt will be made to teach the higher grades. They are designed chiefly to give the illiterate some knowledge of the rudiments of the English language.



JOHN CROUSE MEMORIAL COLLEGE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## CALL ON BRUCE, THE PUBLISHER,



And tell him to send you the American School Board Journal until January, 1894, for \$1. It is the most interesting and valuable Journal for school officials, teachers and parents now published. The doings of every school board are reported. The low price of subscription will enable every one to get it. Write to-day.

## EVENING SCHOOLS AND SALARIES.

New Bedford, Mass. Evening schools \$3 per evening.

Little Rock, Ark. Teacher night school, \$30 per month.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Principal evening school \$2 per night. Assistants \$1.50.

Allegheny, Pa. Evening schools, principals \$40 per month. Assistants \$30 per month.

The Cleveland, O., school council adopted a resolution to employ thirty teachers for evening schools at \$2 per evening.

The school board of Nashville, Tenn., has decided to give special attention to the commercial department in the night schools.

The Montreal, Can., school board has decided to open a night school and ask a deposit of 50 cents. This will be remitted if they attend two-thirds of the classes.

Providence, R. I., teachers of the evening schools: Principal of advanced schools, \$2.50; assistants, \$1.50; principal of other schools, \$2; assistants, \$1; teacher of bookkeeping, \$2.

The St. Paul school board fixed the pay for services in night schools, janitors and engineers the same as heretofore; engineers, \$1 per night; janitors, 35 cents for one room and 25 cents a room for more than one room. provided, however, that no janitor receive more than \$1 per night.

The main objection argued against the night schools as developed at the Grand Rapids, Mich., board meeting, is the fact that a rough class of boys attend, who destroy the books, steal the pencils and tip over the ink of the day pupils.

The Lincoln, Neb., school board has opened night school with five sessions per week, 7 to 9 P. M. There will be two departments, high and grammar. The high school department will teach mechanical drawing, shorthand and bookkeeping. The grammar school department will teach reading and spelling, arithmetic and English grammar, writing, geography and United States history.

The Nashua, N. H., school board has opened a night school. It will admit those over sixteen years of age who desire to become more proficient in the common school branches, business, arithmetic, bookkeeping, history, grammar, etc., with higher branches for those who desire. The school will be in session five evenings a week from 7:15 to 9 o'clock. Books, etc., are furnished free; one dollar is required as a deposit from each one on entering, to be returned to those attending regular throughout the term.

## PURE WATER FOR THE SCHOOLS.

While ventilation, improved methods of heating, and sanitary sewage are receiving scientific consideration, and the best thinkers of the age are seeking to bring the entire surroundings of the student to such a state of perfection as to conduce to the

highest degree of mental development, and the most untraveled action of brain power, it is somewhat surprising that more attention is not given to the subject of pure wholesome water. Death and disease lurk in the water, diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, as well as cholera, are but too frequently contained in the water used in many of our schools. An analysis of the average water shows decomposed animal and vegetable matter, a more minute analysis of the decomposed organic matter shows bacteria to the extent of over 1,200 colonies per cubic centimeter, enough under certain conditions to spread epidemic disease and death in any

and opening two other valves, the current of water is reversed and the filter bed cleaned. These filters are guaranteed to remove from the water all organic impurities, and school superintendents and others interested should correspond with The Field Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y., who are sole manufacturers in the United States.

## COAL FOR SCHOOLS.

Youngstown, O. Coal \$2.09 per ton.

Helena, Mont. Lump \$5.10, nut \$3.50.

So. Bethlehem, Pa. Pea coal \$3.35 per ton.

Canton, O. Gold dust coal \$1.60 per ton.

Omaha, Neb. Coal from \$2.09 to \$3.50 per ton.

Springfield, Ill. Lump \$1.30 per ton, pea 60 cents.

Shenandoah, Pa. Egg \$3.35, stove \$3.45, chestnut \$3.25, pea \$1.65.

San Jose, Cal. Welling-ton at \$10.45 per long ton, Welch egg anthracite at \$11.40 and Pennsylvania egg anthracite at \$11.45.

## WESTERN vs. EASTERN SCHOOLS.

Supt. I. W. Pratt, of Portland, Ore., in an interview recently compared the schools of the East with those of the West. "In the East," said he, "there doesn't seem to be paid that attention to the matter of education there is out West. This is true of many cities of the east, but particularly so of New York. The schools there are poorly conducted and overcrowded. They are slow to adopt improvements, and seem devoid of that interest and enthusiasm which is such a characteristic of our western schools. For instance, they use the old-fashioned three-seated desks, and crowd pupils into rooms no larger than 19x23 feet, in classes of 60 to 70. The rooms are poorly ventilated, and the school boards seem to be not only totally indifferent, but criminally negligent of the comfort of the scholars.

"There is another difference between Portland and New York schools, which is plainly apparent to the observer, and that is the many more educational facilities

offered the student in the former place than in the latter. There are no high schools in New York at all. This is a matter of astonishment when one considers the practicability and usefulness of this department, and what an invaluable adjunct to the public school system of education it has become. Neither is the standard of proficiency in the highest grammar grades as high there as here.

"The normal school also is not what it should be. There are 1,200 members of the school I visited in New York. Of this number 150 are in the graduating class. These new teachers, when turned out, are immediately given primary grades to teach, the most difficult of all grades, and which should only be in the hands of careful and experienced teachers. Appointments are made regardless of the special fitness which should be required of such teachers, the assignments being made only on the percentage of the scholars.



## FACULTY OF THE MILWAUKEE HIGH SCHOOL.

Jane B. Passmore.	Geo. A. Chamberlain.	Pauline Saveland.	Sigmund Kundinger.	Mary D. Shields.
	Chas. E. McLenegan.	H. M. Woodward.	Wm. H. Beach.	
Dr. Leo. Stern.		A. J. Rogers, Principal.		Bernard A. Abrams.
Harriet L. Post.	Abigail K. Wolcott.	Annie S. Coleman.	Hattibel Merrill.	
Margaret Edington.	May M. Lakin.	Catharine H. Lilly.	Helen West.	Anna E. Chamberlain.

locality. The tax-payers, who send their children to the public schools, have a right to expect that those placed in charge of these institutions will surround their children with every safeguard against disease, and with every improved method known to the scientific world. Until the School Superintendents and School Boards take precautionary measures against impure water their duties of office will be only partially performed. The eminent bacteriologist, Dr. Welsh, of the John Hopkins Hospital, of Baltimore, has recently stated that the filtration of water supplies of schools and like institutions was one of the most efficient safeguards against cholera.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Carter Pressure Filter, which is especially designed for schools, factories, hotels and private homes. This filter is so constructed that by closing two valves

## TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

Winona, Minn., adopted Reed's Word Lessons.  
Council Grove, Kan., adopted Stickney's readers.  
Mankato, Minn., is using the Fifth Normal Reader.

Providence, R. I., adopted Stowell's series of Physiologies.

Wausau, Wis., adopted Luther Whiting Mason's system of music.

Ypsilanti, Mich., has just adopted the "Normal Course in Reading."

Sparta, Wis. and York, Neb., adopt the "Normal Review System of Writing."

The last adoption of Cook's Advanced Arithmetic was the Oshkosh Normal school.

Bradford, Pa., adopted Putnam's Elementary Psychology as a text book in the High school.

Ann Arbor, Ludington and Lansing, Mich., and West Superior, Wis., take the Cecilian Series of Study and Song.

Steele's Outlines of Bible Study, published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, has been adopted for all the Epworth Leagues, some 9,000 in number.

The Whiting Music System was recently adopted at Harrisburg, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., Anderson, Marion, Ind., Chippewa Falls, Janesville, Wis.

The Lewiston, Me., school board did not postpone the matter of arithmetics as heretofore stated, but adopted Greenleaf's without a dissenting vote.

Harrisburg, Pa.; the text book committee reported affirmatively the adoption of a French dictionary, and Kane's Hand Book of the United States as a book of reference.

Providence, R. I.; text books for use in the classical department of the High school adopted: "A Drill Book in English," by George E. Gay, and "Studies in English Composition," by Harriet L. Keeler. For use in public schools, "Tarbell's Language Lessons, Second Book.

At the meeting of the Portland, Me., school board Mr. Brownson reported the special committee on drawing books had concluded it best to give the White book a trial for the present year, as the instructor in drawing thought it best adapted to his system of teaching. It was so voted.

The committee on text books of the Quincy, Ill., board recommended the adoption of J. N. Patrick's First book in grammar, entitled "Lessons in English," for use in the fifth and sixth grades and the last half of the fourth grade. Also that it be introduced as classes are promoted. Approved.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The following were added to the text book list: Masterpieces of American Literature, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 80c.; Scott's Lady of the Lake, Riverside Literature No. 54, (double number), Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 22½c.; Collard's Beginners Reader, part 3, C. E. Merrill & Co., 18c.; King's Geographical Reader, part 3, W. B. Harrison, 47c.; Lincoln's Ovid, American Book Co., 98c.; Garigue's Simple Lectures sur les Sciences (boards), Dyssen & Pfeiffer, 45c.; Souvestre Scenes and Recits des Alpes, Dyssen & Pfeiffer, 22c.; Shepard's Elements of Chemistry, D. C. Heath & Co., 94c.; Shute's Practical Physics, D. C. Heath & Co., \$1.00; Wright's Sea Side and Way Side Nature Readers No. 4, D. C. Heath & Co., 50c.; Wells' Higher Algebra, Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, \$1.10; Woodruff's Greek Prose Composition, Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, 62c.; Hill's Lecture Notes on Qualitative Analysis, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 50c.; Stories of Australasia, Educational Publishing Co., 33c.; Stories of India, Educational Publishing Co., 33c.; Stories of Columbus, Educational Publishing Co., 33c.; Hall & Bergen's Text Book of Physics, H. Holt & Co., \$1.04 1-6; Remsen's Laboratory Manual, H. Holt & Co., 33½c.; Erickman's Chatrean's Madame Therese, H. Holt & Co., 75c.; Erickman's Chatrean's Le Conscriit de 1813, H. Holt & Co., 75c.; Souvestre un Philosophe sous les toits, H. Holt & Co., 50c.; Sheldon's Complete Algebra, Sheldon & Co., \$1.09; Avery's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Sheldon & Co., 96c.; Le Conte's Compend of Geology, American Book Co., 96c.; Cathcart's Literary Reader, American Book Co., 92c.

## THE BOARDS BUY BOOKS.

Port Byron, Ill.; singing books, "Cheerful Voices."

Wilmington, Del. For High school—"The Library of American Literature."

Lincoln, Neb. For night school—60 copies "Gray's Manual of Bookkeeping."

Chicago, Ill. For German department—27 sets Grieb's Dictionary and Wenckebach's Guide.

Albany, N. Y. For High school—"Caesar's Helvetian War" for the first year and junior classes, and Greenough's "Virgil" for the senior class.

Dayton, O. One Webster's Dictionary, unabridged and indexed; one Lippincott's Biographical dictionary, one map of the United States, one map of North America, at a cost not exceeding \$26.

Contracts were awarded by the committee on supplies of the Philadelphia board of education for school books for the Manual Training schools. There were only two bidders on the six works advertised for, J. B. Lippincott company, and Ginn & Co., of Boston.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Text book of Zoology—Claus and Sedgwick's; Cray Fish—Huxley. Parker's Zootomy—Foster and Langley's; Practical physiology. Practical Zoology—Marshall and Hurst. Physiology—Martin's advanced. Practical Biology—Huxley and Martin. Brook's Handbook of Invertebrates. Books for use in the Training school—Compayre's lectures on teaching, Dewey's Psychology, Richter's Leona, the English Language, Meiklejohn, Channing's Lectures (those delivered in Boston in 1838), Horace Mann's The Necessity of Education.

Chicago, Ill. For supplementary reading, from one to 30 copies of each—Riverside Series, Nos. 29 and 50; Harper's First Readers; Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History; Appleton's Companion First Readers; Normal Course in Reading, No. 2; Normal Course in Reading, No. 3; Stickney's Third Reader; Boys of '76; Eggleston's First Book in American History; Barnes' First Readers; Rand, McNally's Maps (Globe Series); Webster's Condensed Dictionary; Harper's Second Reader; Barnes' Third Readers; Appleton's Companion First Readers; Riverside Series, Nos. 7, 8, 9; Monroe's Stories of American History; Riverside Series, Nos. 11, 23, 37; Analytical Writing Charts; Appleton's Reading Charts; Normal Course in Reading, No. 2; Appleton's Fourth Readers; Scudder's History of the United States. Boyden's First Readers; Stickney's First Readers; Harper's Third Readers.

New Bedford, Mass. High school—Three Woodruff's Exercises in Greek Prose Composition, 5 Gray's School and Field Book in Botany, 1 Smith's English Latin Dictionary, 1 Yonge's English Greek Lexicon, 6 Green's Shorter History of England, 30 The Educator, 6 Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History, 1 plaster cast Roman Rosette, do. Hand, Simple form, 1 Gray's Descriptive and Surgical anatomy, 7 Luquien's French Prose, 1 Bible, S. S. teachers' edition, 1 Life and Letters of Louisa M. Alcott, \$66.12. Grammar schools—Harper's Popular Encyclopaedia of United States History, \$12; 24 Normal Music, 2d Reader, 1 Blackboard Globe, \$19; Geometrigraph, Educational toy money, Civics for Young Americans, 12 camera views, \$8.03. Primary schools—2 Courses and Methods, 3 Baldwin's Industrial Arithmetic, \$2.85; map of New Bedford, King's Methods in Geography, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Fairyland of Flowers, \$3.67; Longfellow's Poem's, Whittier's Child Life in Prose, Little Men, Courses and Methods by J. T. Prince, \$4.37; First Book in Zoology, 87 cents.

## SCHOOL BOOK NOTES.

At the meeting of the New Castle county teachers held at Middletown, Del., a vote of thanks was extended to the American Book Co. and the Eagle Pencil Co.

J. D. Williams, manager of Effingham, Maynard & Co., sent \$25 to the Milwaukee fire sufferers and

offered to supply school books to families of the poor free of cost.

On motion it was ordered by the Akron, O., board that there be deducted from the bills of the various book men the amount charged for boxing, as business firms do not have to pay for this cost.

The question before the Waltham, Mass., school board of having Shaler's "Our Country" and Irving's Sketch Book in the schools was at the request of the superintendent referred to the committee on text books.

A proposition was read at the meeting of the Quincy, Ill., board from Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers, for the introduction of their movement tablets. On motion of Superintendent Macfall the proposition was referred to the committee on penmanship, etc.

The school work committee of the Salt Lake city school board reported that 1,000 of Byron's school geographies received were unsatisfactory as regards the Utah supplement to the book and that the book was almost useless on that account. Young moved that the books be not accepted and that the publishers be communicated with, with the view of ascertaining how much reduction they would make on the lot in case the board accepted them, as it was thought at some future time the books might be used. Adopted.

The superintendents of the Indiana city and town schools held a meeting and spent several hours in a discussion of the school book law which was passed in 1889, and under which books have been furnished the schools ever since. There was practically unanimity of sentiment that the books now in use are not up to the standard that is desired, being many years behind similar publications used in the public schools of other states. Some of the superintendents said that they were not trying to meet the requirements of the law in the use of the books for the reason that they could not use them and do justice to their pupils and patrons. The result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee to carry the subject before the legislature and ask a radical change in the law.

President Lamoine Mott of the Des Moines, Ia., school board, in his report speaks of the new plan by which the board purchases books at contract price and furnishes them to patrons at cost, and says that its best effect is seen in the cost of books, and the patrons of the schools should be interested in knowing the cost of books to them as compared with the cost of similar books in another city. The difference in twenty-five books used in the high schools of Kansas City and Des Moines is \$10.05 in favor of Des Moines; that is, such books cost the patrons of our schools an average of 40 cents per book less than the cost of the same books in Kansas City. With respect to seventeen books used in lower grades the patrons of our schools pay an average of about 10 cents per book less than is paid in Kansas City.



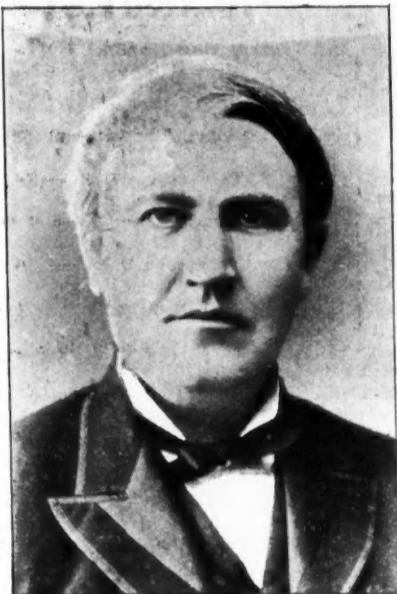
C. F. MELENY,  
Supt. Schools, Somerville, Mass.

## THE WORLD'S WONDER.

EDISON'S NEW PHONOGRAPH—EVERY MAN HIS OWN STENOGRAPHER.—THE HISTORY, COMMERCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL VALUE OF THIS GREAT TALKING MACHINE.

We present in this number of the "School Board Journal" an illustration and description of the Edison phonograph.

Many of our readers will be interested in knowing how the plans of recording articulate sounds and voice sounds was first suggested to the inventor and the methods used in perfecting the original discovery.



THOMAS A. EDISON.  
President Edison Phonograph Works,  
Orange, N. J.

While Mr. Edison was busy experimenting with a different object in view, he says:

I was engaged upon a machine intended to repeat Morse characters, which were recorded upon paper by indentions that transferred their message to another circuit automatically when passed under a tracing point connected with a circuit closing apparatus. In manipulating this machine I found that when the cylinder carrying the indented paper was turned with great swiftness it gave a humming noise from the indentions—a musical rhythmic sound, resembling that of human talk heard indistinctly. This led me to try fitting a diaphragm to the machine which would receive the vibrations or sound waves made by my voice when I talked to it, and register these vibrations upon an impressible material placed on the cylinder. The material selected for immediate use was paraffined paper, and the results obtained were excellent. The indentations on the cylinder when rapidly revolved caused a repetition of the original vibrations to reach the ear through a recorder, just as if the machine itself were speaking. I saw at once that the problem of registering human speech so that it could be repeated by mechanical means as often as might be desired was solved.

In an article in the North American Review, he enumerates ten different uses of the Phonograph.

- 1—Letter writing and all kinds of dictation without the aid of a stenographer.
- 2—Phonographic books which would speak to blind people without effort on their part.
- 3—The teaching of elocution.
- 4—Reproduction of music.
- 5—The "Family Record"—a registry of sayings, reminiscences, etc. by members of a family in their own voices, and of the last words of dying persons.
- 6—Music boxes and toys.
- 7—Clocks that should announce in articulate speech the time for going home, going to meals, etc.
- 8—The preservation of language by exact reproduction of the manner of pronouncing.
- 9—Educational purposes, such as preserving the

explanations made by a teacher so that the pupil can refer to them at any moment, and spelling or other lessons placed upon the Phonograph for convenience in committing to memory.

10—Connection with the telephone, so as to make that invention an auxiliary in the transmission of permanent and invaluable records, instead of being the recipient of momentary and fleeting communications.

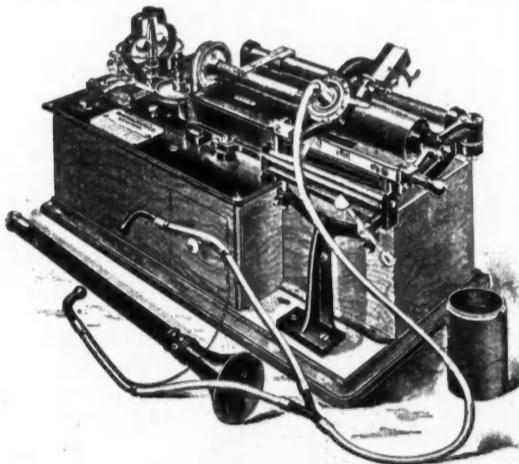
### THE COMMERCIAL MACHINE.

What is known as the Commercial Machine is now used in many of the leading offices in the United States. The persons who desire to dictate their letters, essays or statements, simply place the cylinder on the drum of the machine, adjust it ready for talking, and dictate at their leisure, letters or essays. Should the dictator at any time while dictating desire to stop and think about various points, all they need to do is to touch a little button on the machine and cease making a record. When the thought is ready to be talked to the machine, the recording is continued.

The phonograph gives this special advantage to the person who is dictating. It is a silent stenographer and is always ready to take your record—will take it exactly as you repeat it, word for word—and the only care required is, that the person who is talking to the machine should give articulation. The various letters having been dictated to the machine, the dictator drops them back into the box one by one on the cylinders on which they have been placed and then the typewriter simply takes the cylinder out in the order in which they are numbered and copies the records with the use of the typewriter.

The special advantage to begin with is, that the person who copies the letters always has time to continue their work without having to stop and take the record from the person who is dictating it.

There is no question as between the dictator and the person who copies the record, because it may be proven by the record itself.



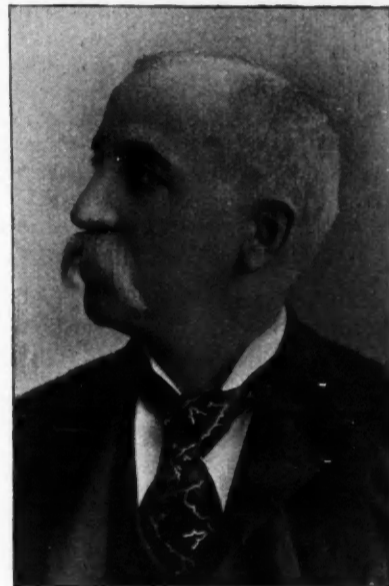
THE COMMERCIAL PHONOGRAPH.

Should you desire to have the record copies in long hand it may be done in the same way. It has been found by using this machine in the various offices in the country that the average phonographer will copy about double the work of the average stenographer in the various offices where comparisons have been made.

Another advantage—The clerk or proprietor may dictate the letters at his own home, send them to the office in a box to have them copied there. Three or four different business offices may each of them have a phonograph, dictate their records, and have one phonographer copy all their work and bring their letters back to them at an appointed hour. It is believed that by this arrangement in many of the smaller places where they cannot employ a phonographer the entire time that persons will be able to procure a machine and give work, say, for about two hours in a day, and in this way she may have a number of persons club together, and all their letters may be neatly copied upon the typewriter. It will be especially desirable

to have what is known as "Phonograph Exchanges" established in the smaller towns where there are but few offices who can afford to employ a phonographer the entire time.

The court stenographers find the Commercial Machine of special advantage to them. When their records have been taken for the day, they are able to dictate rapidly to the phonograph enough work to start two or three phonographers at once, and by late bed time their records taken in the courts for the entire day are all ready either to put in the hands of the printer for the night, or in typewriter form for the use of the attorneys or judges for the next morning.



THOMAS R. LOMBARD,  
General Manager North American Phonograph Co.

Various uses to which the machine may be applied as a commercial arrangement will be more fully developed as experience shall bring it out, as it is now being used in many of the largest and best offices in the country.

On the subject of the Commercial Machine, we omit appending with this statement a large number of recommendations that are before us, of which we may have something to say at another time.

### THE EDUCATIONAL MACHINE.

We now know something of the educational value of the phonograph. There is no doubt in our minds that the great need in all public schools is a closer attention to voice culture. It has been correctly stated that, no one has really heard his own voice correctly, until he has heard it through the use of the phonograph. The great value of this machine as an educational factor is, that it will help every pupil, student and teacher to become a self critic. The recitations that are often required in the class by the pupil where they have no living voice to give them the example, and very often the teacher being a poor reader, as far as expression and voice culture is concerned, the phonograph will be a most excellent substitute. The author then can not only give the directions as to how the piece should be read, but give examples of the living voice on cylinders prepared hundreds of miles away, and these voices may be easily transferred to the ordinary school-room where the teachers can have them reproduced at their pleasure before the class or individual pupils, thus giving them the very best elocutionary drills, and a great variety of them from the best readers in the country. Again there are many lessons that require the constant use of the teacher's voice. For instance, the teaching of the elementary sounds of the English alphabet. Suppose the teacher desires to give the various sounds of the letter ("A"), she can have these correctly placed upon the cylinder and the pupils then may listen to their repetition again and again and imitate at the same time that they are

(Continued on page 16.)

## THE WHITE NUMBER CARDS.

A number card for use in primary grades has been published by Prof. W. W. White, principal in one of the Milwaukee schools, which is attracting some attention. We publish herewith in a reduced form Part II, one of the two pages of the card designed for second and third grades:

L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
M	7	9	9	6	9	4	3	4	4	3	4
N	9	8	7	5	5	9	9	7	6	6	4
O	8	4	8	7	8	5	4	3	5	7	6
P	7	5	8	8	6	8	8	5	5	2	2
Q	6	8	7	9	7	6	5	5	7	8	5
R	9	4	9	6	7	7	7	6	3	1	3
S	7	4	7	8	5	9	6	7	8	6	7
T	4	9	2	7	9	4	6	4	2	3	1
U	9	6	7	6	6	8	9	8	9	2	3
V	7	3	5	9	8	5	3	3	1	7	5
W	6	5	4	8	7	7	8	6	3	1	2
X	9	3	7	7	7	6	4	5	7	8	6
Y	7	8	8	6	9	4	7	4	2	5	1
Z	8	9	8	9	5	9	5	7	8	4	7
L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

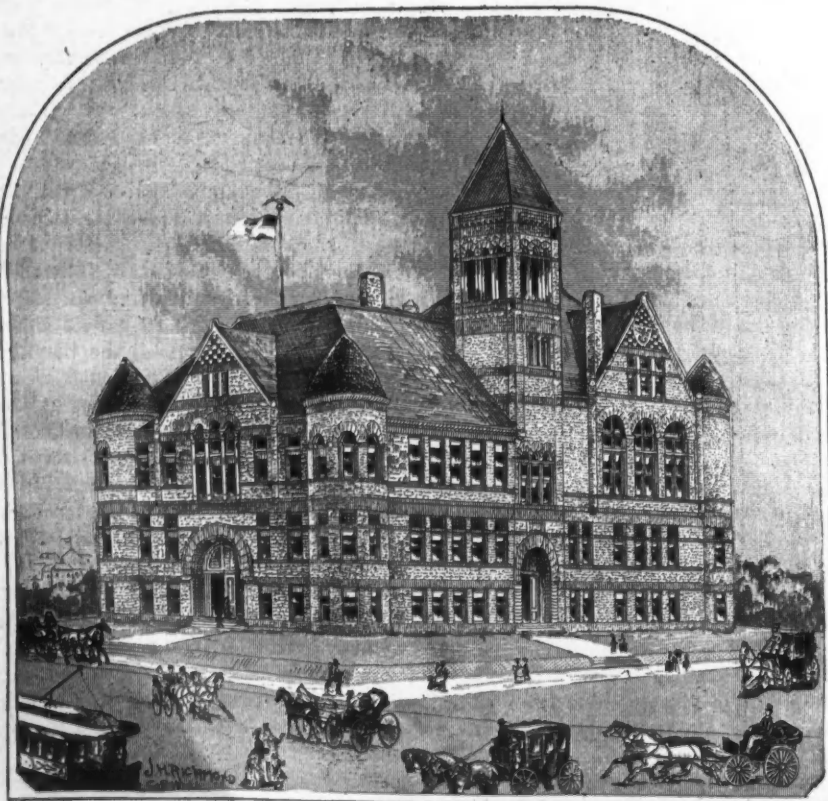
It is claimed for the cards that they economize time, both teacher and pupil. The numbers are so arranged that the difficulty of combining them is steadily graded from the combination of one and two, to an exercise of twelve columns with fourteen figures in each. All of the pupils in a room of second or third grade pupils can be set at work in addition by a single statement from the teacher, and no two adjacent pupils be working on the same example, and temptation to deception thereby be largely removed.

The cards retail at two cents apiece, at \$1.50 per hundred, and \$10 a thousand.

School Board Journal until January, 1894, for \$1.

## WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

This building was erected last year at a cost of \$40,000. The furnishing, heating and seating cost \$10,000 more. It is a handsome, substantial structure, having all modern improvements. The school board saw the advantage of erecting a good building while they were at it and it must be conceded that the move was a wise one.



WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

## NEW BEDFORD ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

At the meeting of the New Bedford, Mass., school committee Mr. Tompkins brought up the subject of physical training in the public schools, and asked the superintendent to give his views on the subject.

Mr. Hatch said the subject is one of the utmost importance and he would like to have prepared himself beforehand. New Bedford is one of a few cities which has not adopted physical training. We have calisthenics in all the public schools to relieve the scholars from the tedium of sitting so long, but no systematic operations. The speaker doesn't know which system of physical training to employ, and would wish to visit places where the system is used before making a report. Some think the Ling system is the best and some the Delsarte. The introduction of physical training will require the employment of a special teacher, for regular teachers have not the time to attend to the work. Such gymnastics as marching and lifting the arms and feet are now employed in the schools, but no regular system.

Mr. Tompkins said the subject was brought to his attention by Mr. Mosher of the Parker Street school who spoke of the lack of uniformity in gymnastics now existing, and recommended the employment of a special teacher for a time at least.

On motion of Dr. Brownell it was voted that the subject be referred to a special committee to examine into and report at the next regular meeting.

## SCHOOL FIRE ESCAPES.

There was a fierce debate upon the question of fire escapes for certain school buildings between fire Chief Scannel and President Hyde, of the San Francisco, Cal., board of education. Chief Scannel spoke of the negligence of the board of education in providing a fire escape for the Bartlett Street primary school in the strongest terms. He said that 1,500 children were cooped up in the school without any means of exit in case of fire other than the stairway. If this were to catch fire there was no telling how many youthful lives might be lost.

Mr. Hyde stated that there was no money for the purpose. Besides, in his opinion there was no danger of fire in the Bartlett street school. School buildings were seldom burned down in the day time. Even if the ordinary fire escapes now in use were to be placed on the building he doubted if the children could,

or would, in an emergency, use that mode of exit.

"The law says, all buildings of more than two stories in height," said Chief Scannel, "shall be provided with fire escapes. If Mr. Hyde does not provide them I will arrest him."

Mr. Hyde said he would not try to evade arrest, whereupon the fire chief announced that he would apprehend him as soon as another complaint against the school was filed.

School Board Journal until Jan., '94, for \$1.

## ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abilene, Kan., member M. P. Jolly.  
 Spokane, Wash., member, G. A. Grier.  
 Newport, Ky., member, Dr. Schneffner.  
 Atchison, Kan., member, L. H. Swisher.  
 Cincinnati, O., member, John Grimm, Jr.  
 Menominee, Mich., member, Frank Carter.  
 Radford, Va., superintendent, J. D. Peters.  
 Elmwood Place, O., member, C. S. Haines.  
 Knoxville, Tenn., member, Dr. C. W. Kent.  
 Earle, Ill., member, Miss Fannie Burlingame.  
 York, Pa., president pro tem, Martin Bender.  
 So. Bethlehem, Pa., member, Patrick Dolan.  
 Pawtucket, R. I., member, Edw. W. Blodgett.  
 Dayton, O., member, Dr. Rudolph Pretzinger.  
 Birmingham Ala., secretary, Walter E. Gardner.  
 Ida, Mich., school examiner, John B. Hayward.  
 San Bernardino, Cal., long term, Henry Goodcell, Jr.  
 Charlottesville, Va., superintendent, Frank A. Massie.  
 Lancaster, Pa., members, Geo. Forrest, John Milleysack.  
 Owosso, Mich., county school examiner, J. W. Simmons.  
 Morris, Ill., member, Marsh B. Wilson, J. W. McKindley.  
 Lake City, Minn., president, N. C. Pike, member, R. H. Moore.  
 Los Angeles, Cal., member county board, Prof. Eli F. Brown.  
 Fairbault, Minn., A. T. Brandvold, H. F. Kester, John Hutchinson.  
 Elmira, N. Y., school commissioners, Robert T. Turner, R. R. Moss.  
 Windsor Locks, Conn., chairman, T. F. McCarty; secretary, Allen Pease.  
 St. Louis, Mo., president, Gist Blair; vice-president, W. H. McClain.  
 Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Antoine de R. McNair, Wm. McNamara, Hiram H. Martin.  
 Hayesville, O., president, W. D. Stem; vice-president, Samuel Budd; secretary, H. E. Andress.  
 Old Lynne, Conn., president, John Swaney; clerk, B. F. Swaney; acting visitor, A. H. Griswold.  
 Rhinelander, Wis., president, Paul Browne; vice-president, W. E. Brown; secretary, Sam. S. Miller.  
 Bienville, La., president, J. T. Boone; examiners, Miss Or Bruser; Prof. C. W. Robinson; appointing committee, W. E. Southern.  
 College Point, N. Y., school trustee, Henry Kraemer.  
 Atchison, Kan., president, J. H. Callender, members, L. H. Swisher, Robert Pantier.  
 Shreveport, La., president, Rev. Dr. Dalzell; superintendent, J. L. Hargrove; committee on school houses, H. H. Hargrove, M. L. Segar, W. T. Whitworth; finance, S. B. McCutchen, Richard Furman, C. S. Steere; examination, C. E. Byrd.  
 Bradford, Pa., President Weaver at the request of the board, revised the standing committees and announced the following: Teachers and salaries—Miller, Mayer, Straight. Text books, studies and grades—Harris, Straight, Raub. Law—Booth, Lane, Durfey. Buildings and supplies—Lane, Raub, Harris. Rules and regulations—Raub, Booth, Harris. Finance, Durfey, Mayer, Booth. Library, C. D. Eogart, superintendent; Mayer, Miller, Adair.  
 Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The following are the selections made by President McNamara, the first member of the committee being the chairman. Finance and accounts—Messrs. VanDorn, Shipman and Davidson; building and grounds—Messrs. Gultinan, Davidson and VanDorn; teachers text books and library—Messrs. Crippen, Gultinan and Davison; visitation—Messrs. Davison, McNair and Martin; complaints and grievances—Messrs. McNamara, ex-officio. Gultinan and Crippen; rules and manual—Messrs. McNair, Shipman and Davison; hygiene and sanitation—Messrs. Shipman, Crippen and Martin.  
 Lancaster, Pa., president, Judge McMullen; treasurer, Wm. O. Marshall; secretary, Thos. F. McElligott. President McMullen announced the following as the standing committees for the year: Superintendent, William McCormey, chairman; John B. Warfel, Geo. N. Reynolds, J. I. Hartman, Wm. D. Stauffer. Finance—George M. Lane, chairman; S. K. Lichty, D. R. McCormick. Buildings and grounds—John McKillips, chairman; Henry Wolf, W. M. Roub, Wm. Wohlson, W. W. Griest. Judiciary—J. Hay Brown, chairman; C. I. Landis, Wm. R. Brinton. Text books and course of instruction—R. M. Bolenius, chairman; Frederick Judith, Dr. O. Roland, Charles E. Downey, Jacob Rathson. Furniture and apparatus—Jacob Pontz, chairman; Jacob F. Kautz, Geo. Gesell. Soldiers, orphans and home for friendless children—George Darmstetter, chairman; Robert C. McDonell, R. K. Schnader. Night schools—H. A. Schroyer, chairman; A. G. Brosey, C. I. Landis, Charles Lippold, George Gesell. Hygiene—Dr. M. W. Raub, chairman; George Forrest, W. H. Bateman.

The School Board Journal has a correspondent in every County in the United States.

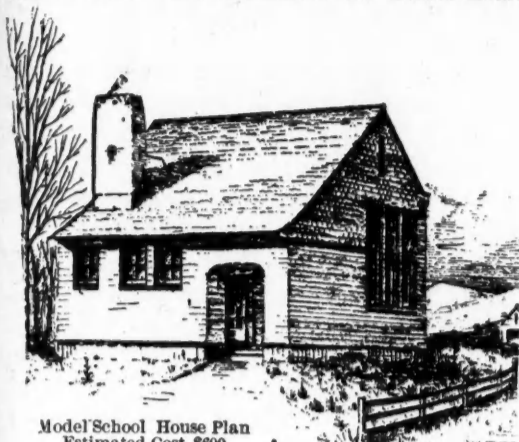
## HOW THEY ALL VOTED.

A large army of men and women in the United States voted their patronage to the American School Board Journal. This publication is handsomely illustrated, gives reliable reports of school boards, teachers, salaries fixed, school house plans, textbook adoptions, etc., all for the price of \$1 only. Subscribe now if you want to keep posted until January, '94—for \$1.

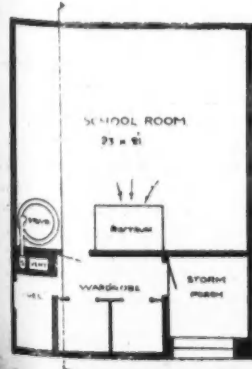
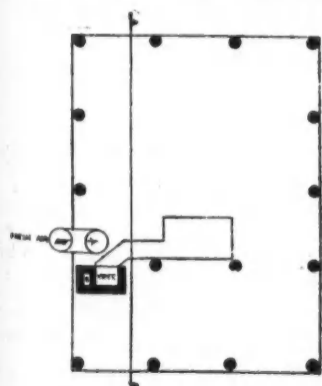
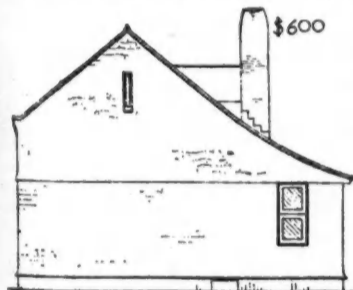
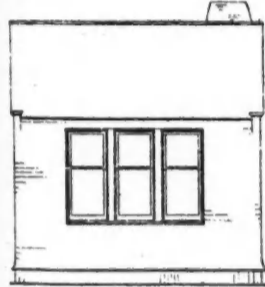
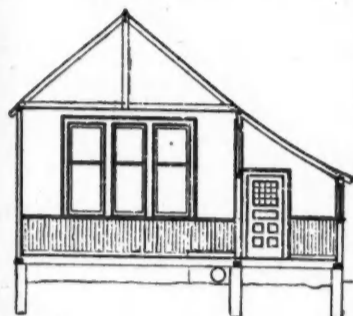


## MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE PLANS.

We present herewith the beginning of a series of modern school house plans which will appear from time to time in the columns of the School Board



Model School House Plan  
Estimated Cost, \$600.



Journal. Great care will be taken to present only such plans having received the utmost study and the highest approval. Plan number one received the first prize by the state of New

York at a contest where a large number of the best architects in the United States competed. It is a cheap, convenient, one room structure, which can be erected at an estimated cost of \$600. The perspective elevation and section plans

will readily enable school officials to form a clear idea of its arrangement and construction.

The second set of plans show a more pretentious structure, which can be built at an estimated cost of \$6,600, and provides for all the conveniences which can be embodied in the way of lighting, ventilation and heating. Its exterior is pleasing and substantial, and the whole may be considered the embodiment of beauty, convenience and durability.

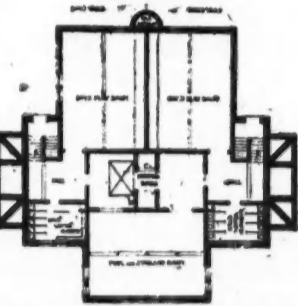
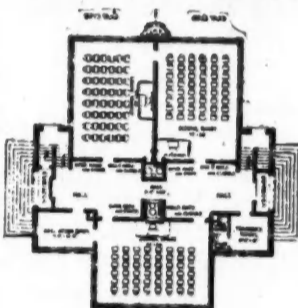
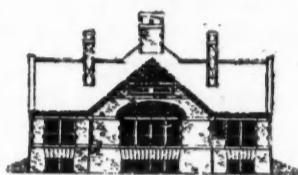
The Minneapolis board of education in its annual report speaks of the new high school building, which will cost \$75,000 designed by F. S. Allen, the school house architect of Joliet, Ill. The board believes it will not only be the most suitable but the cheapest building yet erected in the city.

## RULES FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Maine state board of health has issued a circular treating of the building of school houses, which contains the following instructions: School houses



Plan II. Estimated Cost \$6,600.



should be built in places that are quiet and free from dangers of various kinds, and on dry ground. The playgrounds should be ample, sunny and protected from cold winds. In regard to heating and ventilation, stress is laid upon the importance of a spacious fresh air inlet when either furnaces or stoves are used, and direct radiation of heat from stoves or steam coils is condemned. As to lighting a school room, the rule is laid down that the glass surface of the windows should equal at least one-fifth of the floor space of the room; that the principal light should come from the scholars' left, and, if possible, the light should be taken from the northeast, east or north, the preference being in the order in which the points of the compass are made.

With this end in view it is recommended that the school rooms all be placed on one side of a building, with corridors, halls, stairways and wardrobes on the other. When possible, the school room wall opposite the principal light should be reserved for the blackboard. Blackboards should not be placed between the windows or near them.

### SCHOOL HOUSE VENTILATION.

There is no one thing connected with the economics of school life that is worth so much and costs so little as proper ventilation. A school room fitted for children to occupy must have two essential provisions. There must be an adequate supply of pure, warm air, and the foul air must be removed in order to give place to the pure air. This must be done in such a manner as to prevent all draughts that will endanger the lives of the children. Without giving reasons for certain necessary arrangements, it is proposed to suggest simple plans:—

In building an ordinary single-room district school house, a brick flue should be constructed at least 2 x 3 feet in the clear; this flue should contain within it an 8-inch heavy iron pipe, placed in the center and extending fully two feet above the top of the brick flue; the brick flue should extend down into the basement, and directly under the floor should be connected by means of pipes with two or more registers placed in opposite parts of the room, directly in the floor, being careful not to place them under the seats. These registers should be at least 16x20 inches, and after the fire is built in the morning should always be open. When the fire has been burning sufficiently long to warm the iron pipe there will be an upward current of air in the brick flue, which will at once begin to exhaust the vitiated air of the school room.

To provide fresh air, if an ordinary stove is used, an opening can be made directly under the center of the stove, about 12x16 inches, with a pipe fitted to this running into the basement and connected with the outside; never to be left opening into the cellar. This pipe, or wooden box if preferred, should contain a damper, which may be closed at night, and by means of which the supply of fresh air may be regulated, depending on the wind and temperature. The pipe under the stove should extend to within four inches of the bottom of the stove and should be fitted with a flange running over the entire bottom of the stove and projecting two inches beyond on both sides, with an edge turned up about three inches, so as to give an upward direct to the air as it becomes heated by the bottom and sides of the stove.

When a furnace is used, a much better supply of heated fresh air can always be furnished, but the fresh-air supply should always be connected with the outside, and never be taken from the cellar or school-room itself, as the air from either of these places would endanger the health of the occupants.

The principles involved in the foregoing are the same to be used in a building of two, four, six, eight rooms, or of any size whatever. They may be briefly enunciated as follows:

1. Two hundred cubic feet of air should be allowed for each scholar, provided that the air is changed continuously.
2. The foul air should be taken out of the rooms at or near the floor.
3. The ventilating flue should be of sufficient capacity to take out the foul air.
4. The ventilating flues should always be heated to be of any value in exhausting air.
5. The supply of fresh air must be warmed, and the amount of fresh air must be sufficient to compensate for that taken out by the foul-air shaft.

### SUGGESTIONS.

1. When furnaces or indirect steam is used in the construction of new buildings, the warm fresh air in the school-rooms should be admitted above the children's heads. In the cloak-room or hallway there should be one or two registers placed in the floor of the school-room, as there is nothing more disagreeable than the odor of drying boots and clothes in a room used for daily school work.
2. If school trustees, parents, and teachers really understood how much more mental work can be done in a school-room properly supplied with fresh warm air than in a room where the air is vitiated and unfit to breathe, a month would not elapse before some adequate provision would be made in this direction.
3. It is estimated by competent authorities who have gathered the statistics, that vitiated air in the houses of our citizens cause forty per cent. of the deaths annually occurring.
4. Every school should be provided with a series of the lime-water bottles, showing the per cent. of vitiated air and determining when it is dangerous. I hope that these suggestions may prove of value to the teachers and school trustees of our state, and trust that they may be the means of urging upon those in authority the necessity of furnishing our children with that which they need in order to do good work, which may be had at slight expense.

# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO  
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
TWENTY CENTS PER AGATE LINE PER MONTH.

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We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards abreast with the times.

The enterprise and growth which has marked the career of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL in the past will continue steadily in the future. For the coming year we will add many new features to our columns, and serve our readers with the most valuable and interesting matter in the most presentable form. Our work has met with the warmest recognition everywhere. School officers and teachers alike have accorded their appreciation. We are grateful to them and feel free to say that we are not unconscious of the mission of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL, and we shall strive to deserve the patronage which has been bestowed upon us.

A fine engraving showing all the State Superintendents of Public Instruction in the United States will be sent free to every new subscriber. The engraving will include all the newly elected superintendents.

BOARDS of Education sending in their subscriptions in clubs of six or more will receive the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL at 80 cents each, per year.

## SCHOOL BOARDS AND TEACHERS.

There is no body of public servants that is expected to meet and solve so great a number and variety of important problems as the average School Board, and of none is the public more exacting.

Their responsibilities include the questions of finance, building, supplies, course of study, and teachers. To each of these questions must be brought their most careful and impartial judgment, requiring time, investigation and study.

While the public recognizes their service

## ALL WRITE TO BRUCE.



Every school official, principal, teacher and parent, desiring to know what is done by every board of education in the United States should subscribe for the American School Board Journal. You can get it from now until January, 1894, for \$1. It is indispensable to those who keep abreast with the doings of the school world.

## JOHNNIE, TELL YOUR TEACHER



To send at once for the American School Board Journal. The publisher now offers to send it until January, 1894, for the low price of \$1. Tell her that she can find out in this great paper whether she is getting enough salary, and what the school boards and teachers are doing in every city, hamlet and village in America.

in all these lines, yet our most immediate relation to them is felt through the medium of the teacher.

While there is no profession whose knowledge should be so universal and as accurate, yet there is a growing conviction that intellectual acquirements alone do not fully equip one for the profession of teaching. State, county and city superintendents add to, and revise, the requirements which qualify one for the work only to find, oftentimes, that the added technicalities have excluded from the teaching force some of the most successful workers therein and given instead those of fine intellectual attainments, but who have no art of imparting to others, or, to speak more correctly, who lack that indefinable power which awakens in the consciousness of another, the thought which is animate in themselves.

Then the first requisite is scholarship; and for a certificate of any grade require some knowledge of psychology. It is of the first importance that teachers know something of the material with which they are to work. Their work is not to pour in facts, but to draw out the mental forces which grasp the facts.

The real elements which constitute the teacher, elude any Board of Examiners, are not to be found in the curriculum of any college, do not always accompany well defined theories, and are never really tested until they face the sixty or more live facts which meet them in the average schoolroom.

So there is this obvious difficulty in the selection of a teacher, that they must be tried before we can determine their fitness. And so the children must be the subjects of an experiment; but in this particular they are no worse off than the subjects of all the other learned professions as the client, the patient, and the pew can testify. In every calling, our understanding of its needs and our ability to meet them must be proven by our "works."

It must therefore be said that the question of fitness must be arrived at by requiring scholarship and then allowing the candidate to test the practicality of his theories.

The teacher who has quickened any school into this attitude of growth, has solved all the subordinate problems of discipline, devices, etc., for courtesy, kindness and regard for others dominate when "everything is upward striving."

The teacher who stands this test is deserving of the loyal support and esteem of any School Board.

The teacher's salary should be sufficient to insure a comfortable livelihood, the means for continuous study, research, travel, whatever is done with an eye single to the good of the school.

Lastly, the tenure of office should be during good, efficient service; such as is determined by the tests before mentioned.

## IMPARTIAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

A question which School Boards have constantly to meet, is that of excluding from the corps all but resident teachers, and this question is being now pushed to the front in various portions of the United States, and some Boards have been obliged to take action thereon.

We do not see how such a policy as this can appear other than dangerous and pernicious in its effects on the schools.

Boards of education are not benevolent societies which hold these places as gifts for the sons and daughters of resident citizens unless their qualifications are equal to, if not superior to, all other applicants. School Boards must be inflexible on this point, that no matter what personal appeals are made to their sympathies, they are sponsors of a public trust where personal ends must be ignored for public good.

What would become of the vegetation of our gardens if we could, and did, exclude from them the bees which carry pollen from long distances, and thus infuse new life and produce new varieties.

What stagnant pools would our lakes become, if they refused to admit the rivers which bring to them the momentum which in their course through all the mountains they have acquired!

In this way does nature enter her protest against all exclusiveness.

So let the ranks of teachers be open to all those who can prove themselves competent to fill them.

Be ready to receive the new life, stimulus and energy which comes from keeping in touch with all progressive thought and action everywhere.

Preference can only be given to local talent with consistency when all other conditions are equal, when the local applicant is fully as competent as the "outside" applicant.

Boards of education who thus maintain these relations to teachers, and so mediate between them and an exacting public, must have risen to the plane where impersonal justice can be dispensed.

THE SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL feels sure that the many graduates of Hamilton College, who are among its readers, will be glad to make the acquaintance of the new president, and see the more familiar faces of the venerable "Old Greek" and other beloved and honored instructors, and will be constrained to send their heartiest greetings to their Alma Mater, for all over the country.

## ANNOUNCE IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.



That she can obtain the American School Board Journal until January, 1894, for \$1. Just think of it! A bird's-eye view of the entire educational field from month to month for a nominal sum. It keeps every school official, teacher and parent abreast with the doings of every board in the United States.

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ITS HISTORY, DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES,  
AND ABLE FACULTY.

Hamilton College at Clinton, a beautiful village in Oneida County, N. Y., was chartered in 1812. It grew up upon the foundations of Hamilton Oneida Academy, which was founded in 1793 by Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Indians. Among the earliest graduates of the college were Gerrit Smith, Edward Robinson the Biblical scholar, Albert Barnes the preacher. Among the later graduates are U. S. Senators Henry B. Payne, Daniel D. Pratt, Joseph R. Hawley, the late Theodore W. Dwight, ex-Gov. Willard of Indiana, Attorney General W. H. Miller, Chancellor A. J. Upson, the late Comptroller J. J. Knox, Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, Charles Dudley Warner, Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, the probable successor of Spurgeon, Hon. Elihu Root of New York, Ephraim Mariner of Milwaukee, Judge Elliot Anthony of Chicago.

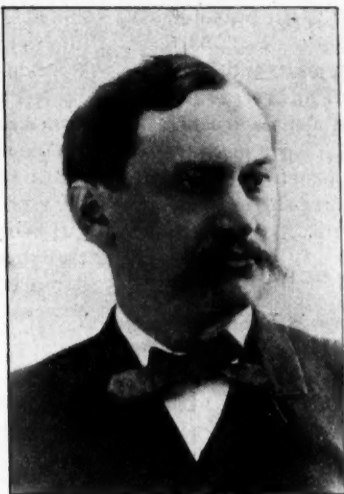
The college has kept the even tenor of its old conservatism. It has never had the university fever. It is satisfied to remain simply a college, but keeping abreast with new methods of thought and teaching. There are now more classical students in Hamilton than in any other college in the state, Columbia alone excepted. A moderate amount of elective studies has been introduced. New chairs have been established in the sciences and the modern languages. The library and the "old cabinet" have received large additions, and they and the laboratories are in commodious rooms. Hon. H. B. Silliman, a trustee, has built a fine hall for the College Y. M. C. A.

At last the college has a president of its own raising. It had lived eighty years, educated three thousand sons, and sent out fourteen presidents to other colleges. A new chapter of history begins with the administration of Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker of the class of 1872. Dr. Stryker was born in 1851, in Vernon, N. Y. He is a grandson of Commodore Melancthon Woolsey of the U. S. Navy, whose name suggests a wholesome blending of scholarly and fighting qualities. Dr. Stryker has enough of the old Commodore in his nature to expect every Hamilton graduate to do his duty. With that condition made good he will never give up the ship. He has labored efficiently in Y. M. C. A. work in New York city, in pastorates at Auburn and Ithaca, N. Y., Holyoke, Mass., and in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago. Professor North says of him: "As a preacher he is earnest, with no attempt at display of eloquence, untrammelled by notes, and fertile in vivid, practical views of familiar Gospel truth. He holds high rank as a poet and hymnologist. His youthful vigor, social qualities, personal magnetism, ready knowledge of affairs, his large wealth of resources, give promise of a brilliant career as a college president."

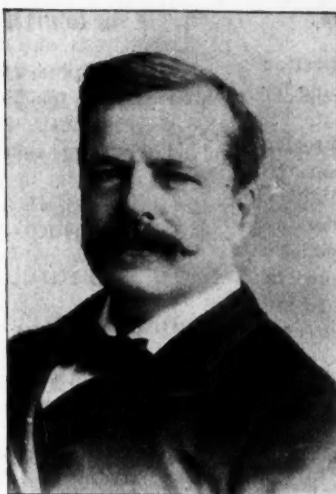
He is to be inaugurated Jan. 17, 1893.

Edward North, L. H. D., LL. D., whose *soubriquet* of "Old Greek" is dear to every alumnus, will next summer celebrate his jubilee of service. All that is best, most romantic, most filial in the mind of the graduates is associated with him. His record is as full of honor as it is indelible. What Louis XIV. boasted of himself—"The state, it is I"—they adapted to him who would be the last to claim it,—"The college, it is I."

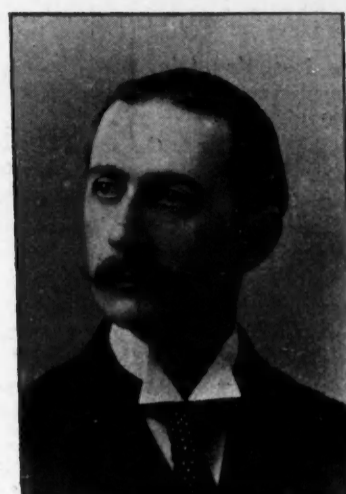
C. H. F. Peters, Ph. D., for over 30 years director of the Litchfield Observatory, was a German by birth, a graduate of Berlin in 1837. He came to Hamilton in 1858. In 1874 he had charge of the U. S. Government party sent to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus. From the King of



H. C. G. BRANDT,  
Prof. of French, German and Philology.



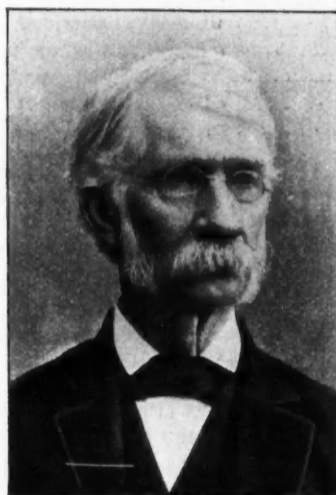
REV. DR. M. W. STRYKER,  
President of the College.



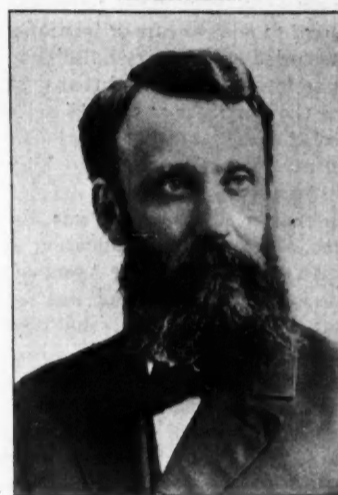
CLINTON SCOLLARD, A. M.,  
Prof. of English, Literature, Rhetoric  
and Elocution.



A. G. HOPKINS,  
Prof. of Latin and Dean of the Faculty.



EDWARD NORTH,  
Professor of Greek.



OREN ROOT,  
Professor of Mathematics.

FACULTY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.

Sweden he received a gold medal for sun-spot work; from the Republic of France, the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his great star charts. Observing for these charts and for his great star catalogue he swept the sky for thirty years, and incidentally found more asteroids than any other astronomer.

The Rev. Oren Root, D. D., the Pratt Professor of Mathematics, after studying law with Mariner & Pratt of Milwaukee, was admitted to the bar. After serving as Professor of English in the State University of Missouri, he was made, in 1880, Adjunct Professor of his aged father, and at the latter's demise, full Professor. He is the fourth in line of Hamilton's eminent mathematicians—Strong, Marcus Catlin, Oren Root I.

The Rev. A. G. Hopkins, Ph. D., Benjamin-Bates Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, has twice visited Italy and studied a year in Leipzig. His various monographs are valuable contributions to the study of Latin.



THE LATE DR. C. H. F. PETERS,  
Director of the Litchfield Observatory.

H. C. G. Brandt, A. M., Professor of German, French and Philology, is a German by birth, graduated in 1872, and studied in Gottingen, Freiburg and Strassburg. Was for six years Associate Professor of German in Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of a "German Grammar for Schools and Colleges" and a "German Reader for Beginners."

Since 1889 the Rev. Dr. W. R. Terrett has been Professor of Law and History. His predecessors were the late T. W. Dwight, Ellicott Evans and M. Burdick, now of Columbia College.

The department of oratory once held by a Mandeville and an Upson, is now in charge of Clinton Scollard, the poet. The chair of chemistry, once occupied by Charles Avery, Walstein Root and A. H. Chester, is now held by Albro D. Merrill who is at the same time Professor of Biology.

The Stone Professor of Geology and Mineralogy is C. H. Smyth, Ph. D., a graduate of Columbia School of Mines and Heidelberg. The Rev. W. H. Squiers, a graduate of Hamilton, Auburn and Leipzig is instructor in Metaphysics.

In nearly all the departments there are assistants. The college was never better equipped to meet the demands for accurate classical, scientific and Christian scholarship. It is hoped that the alumni will, on the auspicious occasion of the inauguration of the new president, send their loyal greetings to "Old Hamilton."

"THE DRAWING PARTY."

This is the name of a new game by the Milton Bradley Co., or rather a decided improvement on a popular old game. The company draw cards, on each of which is the name of an animal. Each guest then draws his or her animal in a nice blank book. The rest of the company guess what it is and the best guesser wins the prize. The hostess keeps the book as a souvenir of the occasion. Write them about it.

## SCHOOL BUILDING INSURANCE.

The Iron Mountain, Mich., board of education has insured the new Hulst high school building for \$40,000.

At the Cleveland, O., school council meeting Director Sargent opened a discussion upon the matter of insurance upon the school buildings. With the exception of four buildings, he stated, no insurance is being carried, and these four policies will expire in the spring. The discontinuance of insurance on the buildings was decided upon by the old school board three or four years ago. Director Sargent thought it would be a good idea to carry insurance of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on each building, and he asked for an expression from the Council on the matter.

The committee on sites and buildings of the Salt Lake City school board reported that many of the new buildings are approaching completion, and the superior manner in which they are heated and their distance from other buildings would entitle the board to a lower rate of insurance than is usually accorded on ordinary buildings. The committee therefore recommended that it be authorized to insure the buildings at from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the cost, and that they be allowed to insure the furniture at 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of its cost. Adopted.

The matter of insurance was discussed by the Duluth, Minn., board of education at its last meeting. An opinion of Walter Ayers as to the legality of the course recommended was read. Mr. Ayers held that the board had the right to put any amount of insurance on the buildings that it saw fit or not to insure them at all but it had no right to create an insurance sinking fund. He said: "It would seem to make little difference whether the money to cover losses by fire were in a special fund to be drawn by check or in the pockets of the taxpayers to be reached by taxation; it must come from the same source in any event." There were about a dozen insurance agents present to convince the board that as a matter of business it ought to insure. The question was referred back to the insurance committee for an amended report.

## DETROIT ADOPTS ANOTHER.

The much agitated question relating to the qualifications of applicants for positions as teachers in the Detroit public schools was disposed of at a long session of the board of education. In place of the resolution adopted some time ago which provided that only graduates of Detroit public schools be employed as teachers, the following was substituted:

Resolved, That no applicants shall receive positions as teachers in the primary or grammar schools without fulfilling the following conditions: They must either be graduates of the Detroit training school, or they must have substituted 200 days, after having passed an examination which would entitle them to admission into the training school or they must give to the committee on teachers and schools satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully elsewhere for three years.

## PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL STATISTICS.

There are in Pennsylvania 23,436 schools of which 11,488 are graded. There are 25,339 teachers on the pay-roll, of which 8,162 are males and 17,177 females. The average monthly salary paid the male teachers is \$42.15 and the female teachers \$31.41. The pupils in these schools numbered 977,528, and the total cost of tuition, building, fuel and contingencies was \$14,329,140.46.

These figures, in comparison with the figures of the preceding year, ending, June 1, 1891, show a steady increase in the number of schools, scholars and teachers. The report shows an increase in the number of schools of 552, and in the number of pupils of 8,022. A peculiar part of this report is that in the last year the number of male teachers shows a decrease of nine, while there is an increase of female teachers of 423.

Part of the report is devoted to the public schools of Philadelphia, and shows that of the 2,783 teachers of Philadelphia, 2,670 are females and 113 males. These 113 male teachers receive an average salary of \$195.56 per month, while the female teachers received an average salary of \$65.77 per month. The number of pupils in the schools at the end of the year was 114,088, while the average attendance during the year was 109,403 scholars.

## GO HUNGRY TO SCHOOL.

There are 40,000 little children in London who go breakfastless to school every morning. The matter has been urgently brought before the school board by delegates from the idle workingmen, with the request that the city should fill the stomachs as well as the brains of the little ones whose attendance it compels. The subject had already been semi-officially investigated, and the appalling figures, which are daily growing, were found to be substantially correct. It is also stated that a wholesome porridge can be provided at a cost of only a half-penny per child. It is argued that unless such an expedient is adopted the compulsory education law might as well be repealed, for hunger for knowledge and hunger for food can never co-exist in the same body, least of all in a child's.

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE GRAMMAR OF WOOD-WORK. A GRADUATED SYSTEM OF MANUAL TRAINING FOR ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. By Walter E. Degerdon, head instructor in wood-work, at the White-chapel Craft School. McMillan & Co., London and New York.

This is a little book describing the construction of twenty-one exercises in wood-work, which make up the course in manual training pursued in the White chapel Craft School, London. Like all similar work in the English manual training schools, the course is quite different, both in general scope and in detail, from that pursued in the typical American schools. Among English works of its class it is one of the best that have been published. Two main points have been kept in mind, both of which are correct in principle. The first and most important is that the teaching shall be *educational*,—i. e. that the lessons shall be carefully and systematically graduated in difficulty, so that the pupil may really understand each process before passing on to one more complex, and shall gain such an insight into principles as will enable him hereafter to apply for himself the methods and processes of the exercises under altered conditions. The second is that each process shall be practically correct, that in no case, even to gain a supposed educational advantage, shall the pupil be taught to use wrong tools or wrong methods, judged from the standpoint of the mechanic. Judged by the needs of the American school, however, it must be considered as quite elementary. It is good as far as it goes but does not go far enough. Besides work practically the same as here outlined, the best manual training schools of to-day in this country teach wood-turning, wood-carving, pattern making, moulding and forge and machine work in iron and steel. It is but fair to the author, however, to say that he plainly designed the course for elementary pupils only, and the title is therefore somewhat misleading.

THE NEW MODEL FIRST READER, 96 pages, by mail, 32 cents. Published by George Sherwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

It is a gem. The colored pictures will greatly interest the little folks and gain their attention. The illustrations are excellent for conversational exercises. The plan is based upon what has been called the "Electric Method."

The picture of the object is presented—box, hat, cup, etc., and the child is taught the word in connection with the picture. Then come "Review Lessons" where the words already studied are presented. These reviews, or hunting exercises, test the pupil's knowledge of the words without the key (the picture.)

The pupil is then introduced to quality words by the assistance of beautifully colored pictures, fol-

lowed by the review lessons which thoroughly fix the words in the mind. After this, the sentence is developed and the power of the "verb" is suggested by pictures representing action. The advance seems rapid at first glance, but actual experience will convince all that it is a natural growth.

The balance of the book is replete with interesting stories in child lore. I observed that my little girl became a full fledged interrogation point while studying this book. The pictures excite the inquisitiveness of the child, and through the questions, observation is enlarged and knowledge is increased.

## IDAHO IN LINE.

I have on every suitable occasion recommended the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL to school trustees, boards of education, and teachers generally in our young state, as being admirably calculated in keeping them in touch with the noble work of education of the youth of our beloved land.

JOSEPH E. HARROUN,

State Supt. of Public Instruction of Idaho.

F. R. BEAL,

President of the Globe School Furniture Co.

Mr. Beal is a native Wolverine, born in Northville Mich., where he now lives, in 1836. Was brought up to the cabinet maker's trade, and followed various mercantile pursuits until Feb., 1873, at which time he organized the Michigan School Furniture Co., the prime purpose of the organization being to manufacture school desks.

This company continued in the business until 1887, when it was succeeded by the Globe Furniture Co., which is now prosecuting the same business.

Mr. Beal has been the general manager of both the companies named from their organization, and has had a prominent part in the development of the business from the crude and ill shaped patterns in use twenty years ago, to the perfect school desk of to-day.

The first school desk with a curved back to the seat originated with him. In retrospect the two decades of Mr. Beal's connection with this industry it is worthy of note that only one other concern in the United States has followed in this line continuously for twenty years, and it seems to be true that the business has been more prolific of failure and disaster than it has of favor and fortune to those engaged in it.

It is a current saying among those most familiar with the trade that there is no industry in the United States of the magnitude of the school furniture business which can show so large an amount of energy expended and such meagre results left in the hands of the promoters of the business.

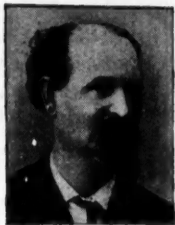


F. R. BEAL,

Pres. Globe Furniture Co., Northville, Mich.



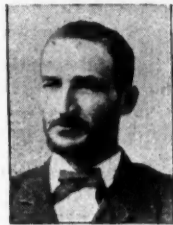
Sam W. Hill, Supt.  
Hutchinson, Kans.



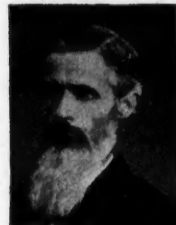
W. F. Dougherty, Sec'y,  
Oak Cliff, Tex.



Carroll C. Hodges, Co. Supt.  
Clarinda, Ia.



W. S. Thomson, M. S. B.,  
Atlanta, Ga.



W. E. Parker, Supt.,  
Independence, Ia.



Fred. Gomer, Mem. S. B.,  
Helena, Mont.



H. N. Hollifield, Sup. S. B.,  
Sanderville, Ga.



J. N. Manville, Sec'y,  
Lyons, Ia.



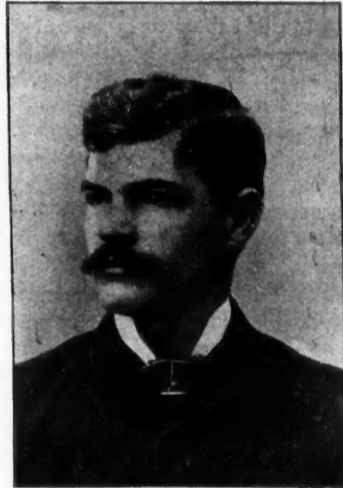
Elsha Dyer, School Board,  
Providence, R. I.



Mrs. Lizzie Kercheval, S. B.,  
Rapid City, S. D.



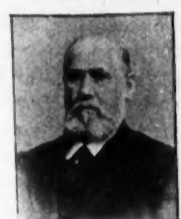
C. H. Roberts, Supt.  
La Verne, Minn.



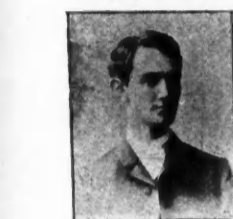
J. H. Bailey, Jr.,  
N. Smithfield, R. I.



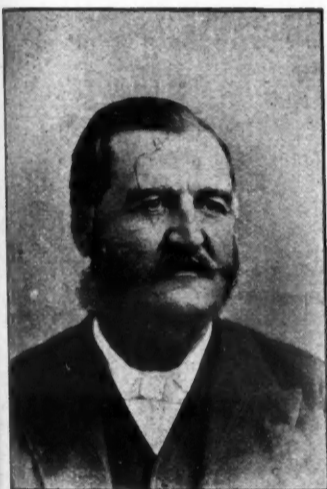
J. B. King, S. Com.,  
Walnut Grove, Ill.



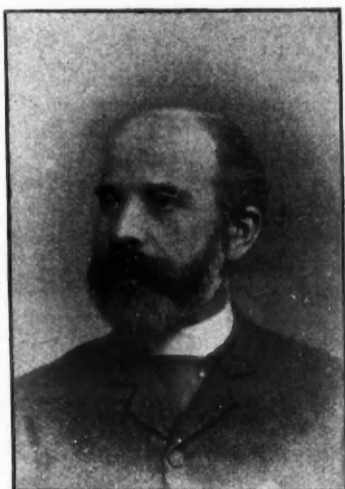
Chas. R. Otis, S. B.,  
Yonkers, N. Y.



P. P. Claxton, S. B.,  
Ashville, N. C.



Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Chairman S. B.,  
Lincolnton, N. C.



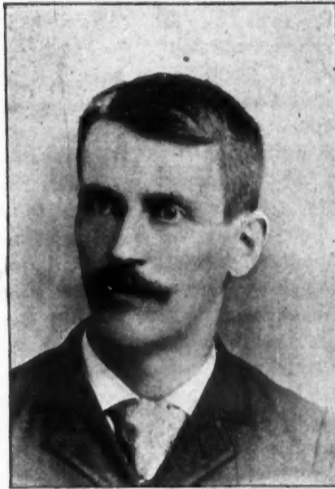
T. D. Jones, S. B.,  
Hazleton, Pa.



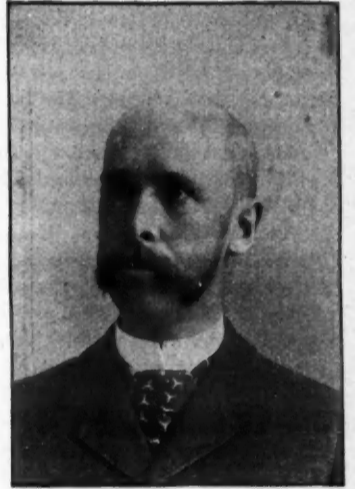
F. R. Putnam, M. S. B.,  
Rockwell, Ia.



A. V. Scott, Mem. S. B.,  
Idaho Falls, Idaho.



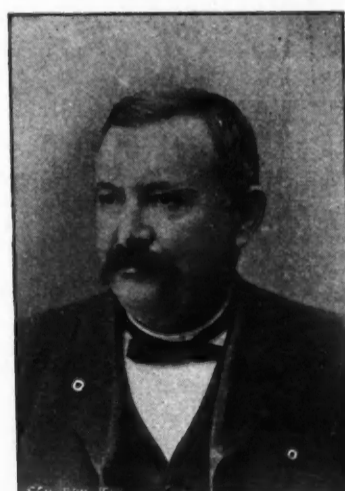
E. J. Hall, Supt. S.,  
Marlin, Tex.



A. Beach, M. D., Pres. S. B.,  
Coxsackie, N. Y.



M. H. Morrill, Pres. B. of E.,  
Wahpeton, N. D.



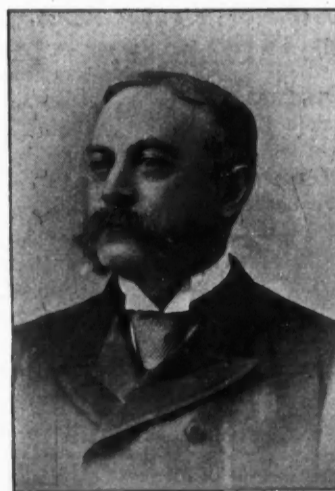
M. H. Gilbert, S. B.,  
New London, Wis.



Ace Webster, Director,  
Waucoma, Ia.



Geo. I. Van Ness, Dis. Clk.,  
McLean, Ill.



James H. Flint, S. B.,  
Weymouth, Mass.



Francis Roland, Jr., S. B.,  
Reading, Pa.



W. A. Morse, Supt.  
Ansable, Mich.



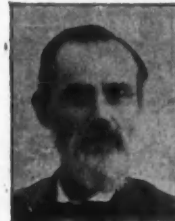
W. C. Lockner, Graton Un'n,  
New York.



Wm. P. Bruce, Sec. S. B.,  
Rockwell, Ia.



J. G. Lawrence, Sup. S.,  
N. Yakimo Co., Wash.



Sidney Park, R. F.,  
Terrell, Tex.



G. W. Howland, S. B.,  
Rockwell, Ia.



J. M. Beeneside, Sec'y,  
Waucoma, Ia.

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENTS.

The Chicago Board of Education will renew insurance policies on school supplies to the extent of \$35,000.

The Milwaukee School Board has petitioned the Board of Public Works to erect flag-staffs on all school-houses.

The Philadelphia Board of Education will expend \$30,000 in providing 37 three-story school-buildings with fire-escapes.

The Racine, Wis., school board awarded the contract on apparatus for physical laboratory for high school to W. A. Olmstead, of Chicago.

Contracts for blackboard surface were awarded to W. A. Olmstead, at 60 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 81 cents per square yard by the Chicago Board of Education.

Pawtucket, R. I., will expend \$1,700 in fire-escapes for five public schools. The escapes consist of a series of ladders and platforms from the top to the lower story.

The American Desk and Seating Company, of Chicago, was given the contract by the Rockford, Ill., school board, for 1,300 single seats for the Hall-Brown and Lincoln schools.

Inspector Voigt's resolutions before the Detroit school board, that the rules be changed to permit the board to advertise for proposals for supplies, etc., in March of each year.

The Moline, Ill., board of education invited F. S. Allen, the school-house architect, to inspect a site selected for a proposed new high school, and render an opinion as to its availability.

The Cincinnati School Board will exact a penalty of \$5 per day from the printers who contracted to get out the sixty-third annual report of the board, and failed to meet the prescribed time.

Racine, Wis., A new Appleton's Reading Chart.

Racine, Wis., blackboard \$1 per yard, furnished by W. A. Olmstead, Chicago.

The Mount Clemens, Mich., school board will hereafter furnish tablets to pupils free of cost. They will cost less than three cents apiece, whereas the customary price has been five cents.

Contractor White, of McKeesport, who built the new Hamilton public school of Straddock, Pa., has had deducted from his pay \$6,000 by the school board for incomplete fulfillment of contract.

The Columbus, O., school board ordered the old, so-called Gondola desks, in the various buildings removed and to be re-seated with the surplus desks already contracted for use in the new buildings.

At the meeting of the Middletown, O., school board meeting, a communication was read from the Cleveland School Furniture Company stating that the faults in the school furniture would be made right.

Messrs. N. Kretz & Co., the live architects of St. Paul have secured pleasant quarters in the elegant N. Y. Life Building. They believe in the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL as an advertising medium, and our readers will grow familiar with the name in succeeding issues.

Doylestown, Pa. Charles N. Nightingale appeared before the board with a set of Complete School Charts, embracing reading, phonics, penmanship, drawing, arithmetic, United States history, geography, civil government and physiology, which he desired placing in the public schools.

The committee on furniture and supplies reported to the Salt Lake City school board that in accordance with a resolution of the board they had placed an order with the U. S. School Furniture Co., for the second car of furniture for the Lowell school at a cost of \$2,100.40. Adopted.

A recess of five minutes was taken at a recent meeting of the Elizabeth, N. J., school board to permit an agent to explain to the board a machine for instructing pupils in geography, astronomy, etc. The agent, after hastily explaining the same, offered to let the board have it for \$40, the real price being \$65.

A communication was received by the Dayton, O., school board from the Central School Supply house

of Chicago, Ill., offering to furnish the board thirty sets of the "Teachers' Anatomical Aid" at \$37.50 each, and agreeing to keep the apparatus in repair free of cost for the next five years. After some discussion two were ordered.

The school boards of Yonkers, N. Y., Cairo, Ill., Nashville, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Elmyra, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., Harrisburg, Pa., Houston, Tex., Denver, Colo., Galesburg, Ill., Stillwater, Minn., Centralia, Ill., Monroe, Wis., Marquette, Mich., Ishpeming, Mich., Decatur, Ill., Idaho Springs, Colo., Central City, Colo., Quay, Colo., and Joplin, Mo., awarded contracts for school furniture to the United States School Furniture Company.

A number of school principals called upon the clerk of the Cincinnati Board of Education to complain of the ink or writing fluid that has been furnished them. F. A. Woodmansee, No. 7, West Pearl Street, furnishes the ink at a price which was considered very low. The sample fluid he presented before the Board was all right, but the school principals say they have been getting an inferior grade. The matter will be investigated.

Correspondence from the American Desk and Seating Company, Chicago, was read by Clerk Barron, at the meeting of the Columbus, O., school board. They decline to put in desks in less than car lots at contract price. The clerk made a statement showing that the terms of the contract were understood by the contractors who were to ship the seats as needed. A motion that the board rescind the action awarding one-third the contract to the American Desk and Seating Company was lost. It was moved by Mr. Stoddart, and the motion carried that the company be notified to sign the contract within seven days and ship the seats within twelve days.

In view of the fact that the Fire Commission of San Francisco will carry out strictly the law on fire-escapes for public buildings, School Director Dunn said: "Fire-escapes on school-buildings are as useless as the fifth wheel of the wagon to a wagon would be. Small children can not use fire-escapes without danger of falling. In case of a fire, with all other avenues of escape shut off, I do not believe one child in twenty would or could make the descent by means of an iron ladder on the outside of a building. The children would fall pell-mell and be dashed to death below. At present all school-buildings can be cleared in ninety seconds, and in my opinion fire-escapes are therefore useless. I am not in favor of them on school-buildings, however serviceable they might be on other structures.

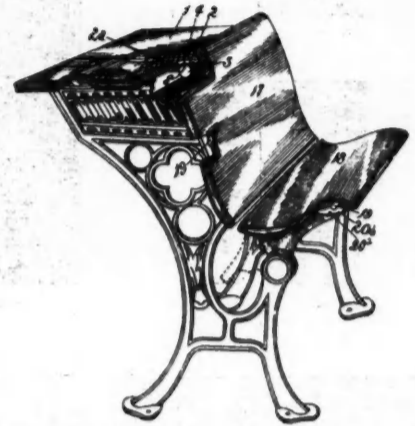
The opening of bids by the building committee of the St. Louis school board resulted as follows: United States Furniture Company—Globe desk; No. 1, \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.65; No. 4, \$2.65; No. 5, \$2.55; No. 6, \$2.55. Fronts and rears, \$2.45. Burlington Desk, No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.20; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$2; No. 6, \$2. Fronts and rears, \$2. Scarritt Furniture Company—Automatic Adjusting Desk, \$2.35, all sizes. Fronts and rears \$2.25. T. J. Burrige, agents—New Advance, No. 1, \$2.60; No. 2, \$2.60; No. 3, \$2.55; No. 4, \$2.55; No. 5, \$2.50; No. 6, \$2.50. Fronts and rears, \$2. Automatic, No. 1, \$2.60; No. 2, \$2.60; No. 3, \$2.55; No. 4, \$2.55; No. 5, \$2; No. 6, \$2; No. 7, \$2. The matter was postponed. A reorganization of the board created a new Building Committee and when the desk question came up at its first meeting it was postponed indefinitely.

The Minneapolis board of education has selected the furniture for the new South Side High School. The committee room was filled with sample desks, chairs and opera seats submitted by the Minneapolis School Furniture Company, the American Desk and Seat Company, and other manufacturers. A total of 484 school seats were needed. The board decided to purchase the very best desk obtainable and the desks selected were: 192 "B" and 292 "A" of the Minneapolis factory at the uniform price of \$2.65 per desk. Pastor Gjertsen and John Morton got into a little snarl over the selection of the 1,002 seats for the hell on the top of the school. Mr.

Morton wanted the board to purchase plain chairs, costing about 75 cents each, but Mr. Gjertsen argued for opera chairs, such as are in use in other high schools. Norton was stubborn and refused to concur with the remainder of the building committee in recommending the opera chairs. His principal objection was the cost—\$1.65 per seat. After some persuasion Mr. Norton consented to the opera chair on condition that when the East Side had its High School to furnish, it, too, was to have opera chairs. Five dozen common chairs and one dozen platform chairs were also ordered.

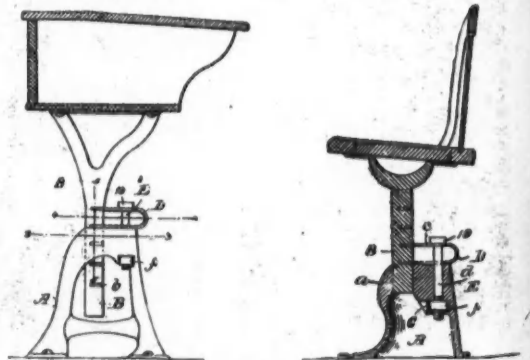
## PATENTS ON SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

INK-WELL FOR SCHOOL-DESKS.—WALTER H. MORDEN AND ALEXANDER J. GILMOUR, TORONTO, CANADA.



A spherical ink-well for school-desks, provided at or near the top of its vertical axis with an opening, the edge of which is provided with an outwardly-extending lug or ear adapted to engage the edges of the opening in the desk-top, in combination with suitable means for securely holding said ink-well in place and allowing it a partly longitudinal revoluble movement. The ink-well is provided at the top with an opening, the edge of which is provided with an outwardly-extending ear or lug, a longitudinal groove encircling it, in combination with a support consisting of a U-shaped band the ends of which are connected to a top plate supported on a shoulder extending inwardly from the side of the opening through the desk top, the rounded portion of which is located within said groove in the ink-well, an opening through the top plate to correspond with the opening in the ink well, the support allowing the ink-well a longitudinally-revoluble movement which movement is arrested by means of the aforesaid lug or ear coming in contact with the edge of the opening through the top plate.

ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING STANDARD FOR SCHOOL DESKS AND SEATS.—FREDERIC A. CHANDLER, SOMERVILLE, MASS.



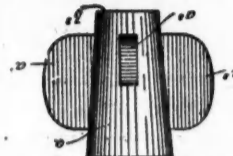
A supporting-standard for school desks and seats, composed of a lower portion or base A, and an upright or upper portion B, provided with grooves or recesses and adapted to slide vertically within said base, combined with a double or U-shaped spring D, adapted to slide horizontally on said base and engage the grooves or recesses in the vertically-sliding upright, and a clamping-bolt E, passing through said spring and adapted to hold the same when slid forward to lock the upright at the desired height, substantially as set forth.

**INK-HOLDER FOR PENS:**—CHARLES W. VOSE, CHATHAM, MASS.



The herein described ink-holding attachment for pens, consists of a piece of elastic, flexible, and non-metallic material slotted at opposite ends to form loops to engage the pen at opposite ends of its eye and adapted to be held in place by its elasticity when stretched upon the pen.

**SLATE PENCIL SHARPENER:**—GEORGE S. N. HUMPHRIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



A slate pencil sharpener comprises a casting having a tapering or conical ribbed and channeled internal body and a contracted offset at the upper or outer end thereof, wings, a stop, and a bill formed integral with said casting, and a plate pivoted to one of said wings and adapted to engage with the stop of the other of said wings.

## HEATING AND VENTILATING SCHOOLS.

The new high school, to be erected at Milwaukee, will be equipped with the Johnson heat regulating apparatus at a cost of \$1,015.

The contract for heating and ventilating the new high school building at Milwaukee was awarded to the Fuller & Warren Co., at \$3,485.

The adoption of the Smead System of heating and ventilating in the Prescott school was accepted by the Oakland, Cal., school board.

The Smead system of warming, ventilation and dry closets was adopted on Saturday last by the Battle Creek, Mich., school board for several buildings.

The new school house, just completed at Pocatello, Idaho, was designed by Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha. It is warmed and heated by the Smead system.

Isaac D. Smead & Co., were awarded contract for the introduction of the complete Smead system of warming, ventilation and dry closets into the new Lutheran College building to be erected at Lima, O.

Mr. Geddis, of Wilkes Barre, representing the Smead-Wells Co., was present at the last meeting of the Hazelton, Pa., board and talked about the merits of his company's system of heating and ventilation.

An appeal has been taken by defendant in the case of Warren, O., board of Education of Cortland School District vs. the Bennett & Peck Heating and Ventilating Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The plaintiff recovered judgment for \$300 and costs in Justice Herzog's court as damages resulting from the failure of the Bennett & Peck Company to complete a contract for equipping a school building with heating apparatus.

A proposition to the Omaha board of education from Mr. Holbrook, to put his system of heating and ventilation into the school buildings where the contract had been awarded to the Fuller & Warren Company free of charge if the necessary changes in the brick work were made, was referred to the committee on buildings and property for consideration.

Mr. Thayer addressed the Superior, Wis., board in favor of the electric system of ventilation. He said that for the last twenty-five years most of the school buildings he had seen were abominably heated and damnable ventilated. He thought a good system of ventilation indispensable and if economy is necessary "go back to the old benches." J. M. Doesburg, of Milwaukee, explained the apparatus of the Johnson electric system for which he is agent. Another electric system, the Electric Thermostat, was also explained by its agent. The matter was referred to the building committee and the committee on fuel and rents.

The Fuller & Warren Company have placed their warming, ventilating and sanitary systems in the following school buildings: High school, Moody,

Chelmsford Street, Oaklands, Lowell, Mass.; public school, Fitchburg, Mass.; ward school, Millbury, Mass.; public school, Winchendon, Mass.; two schools, Quincy, Mass.; public school, Chicopee Mass.; two schools, New Bedford, Mass.; Atherton school, Boston, Mass.; two schools, Salem, Mass.; public school, Andover, Mass.; three schools, East Orange, N. J.; public school, Elizabeth, N. J.; one school, Amherst, N. S.; public school, Yarmouth, N. S.; public school, Wolfville, N. S.; public school, Glencoe, N. Y.; public school, Albany, N. Y.; public school, Burlington, Vt.; public school, Naugatuck, Conn.; public school, Scranton, Pa.; high school, Bozeman, Mont.; ward school, Bozeman, Mont.; public school, Rensselaer, Ind.; two schools, Baraboo, Wis.; two schools, Merrill, Wis.; public school, Butternut, Wis.; two schools, Milwaukee, Wis., public school, Prentice, Wis., public school, Tomahawk, Wis.; public school, Omro, Wis.; high school, Orange City, Iowa; court house, Hampton, Iowa; State Normal school, Valley City, N. D.; the Leavenworth, West, Lothrop, Windsor Place and Saratoga schools, Omaha, Nebr.; high school, Ord, Nebr.; public school, Plattsmouth, Nebr., public school, Perry, Kans.; public school, Topeka, Kans.; court house, Lebanon, Ind.; county house, Joliet, Ill.; public school, New Ulm, Minn.; public school, Winona, Minn.; county house, Elkhorn, Wis.; public school, Monroe City, Mo.; public school, Clinton Mo.; public school, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Franklin school, Omaha, Nebr.

This shows an excellent record and establishes the fact that the system possesses merit and is not an experimental one.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE SCHOOL TAX.

In every school budget of expenses the item of fuel is an important one. Boards of education aim to provide their school houses with comfort as well as all modern conveniences—but a warm school room during the fall and winter months is an absolute necessity. The fuel question therefore becomes at times a perplexing one and more so when the price of coal is an exorbitant one.

Therefore, at the prices charged for coal, heating is expensive enough at best, and an economical use of fuel in public buildings is the duty of public officers. Until a thorough test had been made no one was aware of the great amount of fuel that is wasted in over-heating. Windows are thrown open in even the coldest weather and tons of coal, as it were, are expended in the open air. Realizing this fact, the city officials of Milwaukee have for the past few years had the Johnson Heat Regulating Apparatus in all school buildings which have been erected. That this has been wise is instanced by the following letter:

OCT. 20, 1892.—To Whom It May Concern: The fifteenth district school, situated on Cold Spring avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, occupies two buildings of nearly equal size, and containing about the same number of cubic feet of air space. Both buildings are supplied with modern steam heating apparatus; the newer, or western building, being provided with the Johnson Electric Regulating system of Heating and Ventilating. A close estimate of the amount of coal consumed in each building enables me to place a saving of over forty (40) tons annually to the credit of the apparatus regulated by the Johnson system, besides securing a temperature and better ventilation in the school rooms. For the reasons given, I have frequently

urged upon the authorities the necessity of extending the system throughout both buildings. Very respectfully,

M. H. COOKE, Principal.

At \$6 per ton for anthracite coal the annual saving in this small building is \$250 per year. What must be the saving in all the school buildings in the city having this apparatus? The saving simply runs into the thousands of dollars. The way to reduce taxation is to reduce expenses, and this is one of the ways of reducing expenses. Statistics show that the Johnson Heat Regulation as applied to public buildings, pays for itself in two or three years and afterwards is a source of revenue. Over sixty school buildings in Chicago are equipped with this apparatus. Its use in all classes of buildings is extending so rapidly that the sales have doubled the present year.

## FIFTH WARD SCHOOL, JOLIET, ILL.

F. S. ALLEN, ARCHITECT.

This cut represents one of the many fine school buildings in the city of Joliet. The building is about eighty feet square, built of Joliet stone and roofed with slate. The cornices, finials, valleys, gutters and conductor pipes are entirely of copper; the bay windows are also covered with the same material.

It contains eight class rooms (with a seating capacity of fifty pupils each) which are lighted entirely from the left hand side of the pupil by a large bay window, occupying about three-fourths of the side of each room. There are two entrances and from these broad and easy staircases lead to the main hall in the center of the first floor, which communicates with the four classrooms and ward-ropes of this floor. Two staircases lead from here to the second story with a landing in the center. On one of these landings is the principal's office, located in the tower. The second story is arranged identically with the first.

The building is heated and ventilated by the Smead system and contains the Smead dry closets. The windows are provided with Venetian blinds and a four-foot Champion blackboard runs entirely around each room. In the basement are the coal rooms, furnace room, janitor's room, recreation and toilet rooms for both boys and girls.

The vestibules are finished in American marble and the remainder of the building is finished in quartered oak. The inside partitions are of brick and the plastered ceilings are lathed with expanded metal.

The top of the stone spire is ninety-seven feet from the ground, surmounted by a fifteen foot flag staff.

The building is about completed and will be ready for occupancy Jan. 1st. The total cost, including heating apparatus and furniture will be about \$30,000.



FIFTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, JOLIET, ILL., F. S. ALLEN, ARCHITECT.

## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

By W. H. BEACH.

THE ARITHMETIC READER. By Frank H. Hall, Chicago. Geo. Sherwood & Co.

An attempt to enable teachers of primary classes to make the children familiar with the simpler operations in numbers by exercises in reading, and without the severer task of committing to memory rules and definitions.

THE STEP-BY-STEP PRIMER. By Eliza Boardman Burnz. New York: Burns & Co.

So much time is required in mastering the arbitrary and unreasonable spelling in English, a spelling that often gives no idea of the pronunciation, that the author has devised a plan to indicate the pronunciation without new letters or change of spelling. Letters and words are to be taught by sound first. Silent letters are printed in light-line type. Other than the usual sounds of the letters used are indicated by substituted words placed beneath.

HEALTH FOR LITTLE FOLKS. American Book Company.

The first of a physiological series for schools. This is intended for primary classes. It is written in simple, familiar language and is a readable and instructive little book.

THE CHILDREN'S FIRST READER. By Ellen M. Cyr. Boston: Ginn & Co.

It is the idea of the author that in the ordinary primary books there is not sufficient reading matter for the vocabulary the children have acquired. These reading lessons are written in an easy, entertaining style and are intended to supply the needs that exist.

THE STORY OF THE GERMAN ILIAD. By Mary E. Burt, Member of the Chicago Board of Education. Chicago: Effingham Maynard & Co.

An explanation and interpretation of German Mythology and a comparison of its heroes and heroines with those of other nations. There is a significance in all mythologies that is interesting and suggestive.

This story has had its influence on German character. It has inspired some of the best of German music, and kept alive the spirit of patriotism.

The story as here told is intended as a school reader for the sixth and seventh grades.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., President of Haverford College, and George Morris Phillips, Principal of State Normal School, West Chester, Pa. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

In these days there are no text books that need more frequent revision than those on the sciences. There are so many new inventions and so many new applications of things long known, that text books get out of date. This book gives the latest inventions and the latest terms. A school book on physics covering the entire subject must necessarily be somewhat condensed. The authors and the reviser, C. Canby Balderston, have given clear explanations. Many experiments and practical exercises are given. The working of the weather bureau is explained. The book appears to give the latest condition of physical science.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE AND PHYSIOLOGY TAUGHT OBJECTIVELY. By H. Dörner, Ph. D., Principal Milwaukee Public Schools. Published by the Author.

This unpretentious effort to encourage and promote the instruction of children in the sciences is the result of many years in the schoolroom. It does not claim to be a complete presentation of these subjects. But it is very suggestive. The first facts of the sciences are to be taught as object lessons. From these beginnings the learners can be led to see the more important facts and principles of natural philosophy, and the application of these in proper habits of living.

In the hands of a skillful teacher it is admirably adapted to develop habits of observation and reflection and thus secure the most valuable practical results.

A SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By C. A. Van Velsor and Chas. S. Slichter, Professors in the University of Wisconsin. Madison: Tracy, Gibbs & Co.

The author have profited by their long, and successful experience as teachers of mathematics, in bringing forth a text book that will meet the

demands of the schools. In some respects they have departed from the usual manner of text books on this subject. The earlier exercises are, as much as they can be made so, on the inductive plan. They proceed from particulars to generals in a natural and rational way, beginning with simple exercises by series of questions carefully and logically arranged, until the principles are made obvious to the perception and understanding of the learner, before the principles are stated or the rules formulated. Nothing is stated arbitrarily. The learner must use his thinking faculties continually in following the sometimes elaborate processes in reaching the conclusion. In these processes all necessary principles are made plain. The explanations are given in fresh, terse language.

The principles governing the use of the parenthesis are given before the fundamental operations, and are made the basis of those operations. This might seem a somewhat difficult thing for beginners, but the principle, when once understood, is made one of the most general application. Simple forms of equations are given at the outset, and equations meet the learner in almost every lesson. The same can be said of other subjects. No subject is fully treated in some isolated "case," and then laid aside as if no further use was to be made of it. Subjects partially treated come up successively for later and fuller treatment. These serve as connecting cords running through all portions of the book. This connection and interdependence of subjects and principles are a conspicuous feature of the work. The student is continually meeting with previously treated subjects as he progresses along the larger coils of the growing spiral.

The exercises and problems are abundant and varied. A large number of these are original. Others are taken from unfamiliar sources. A chapter on logarithms and a table are added.

Altogether it is a very complete algebra, and even to teachers using other books it will be very suggestive and valuable as a table book for reference.

COLUMBIAN SELECTIONS. By Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., LL. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price 75c. These selections have been collected by the author of several books on American history, the editor of "The Patriotic Reader," and similar books. He had abundance of the best material from which to choose. There are sketches of the career of Columbus, and many tributes to the great discoverer. The selections are taken from the most prominent American statesmen, orators and poets. Many of them are familiar. Many will be new to the general reader. They are patriotic in character and have a special interest at this time, both in the school and in the home.

MOSES OR DARWIN? A SCHOOL PROBLEM FOR ALL FRIENDS OF TRUTH AND PROGRESS. By Arnold Dodel, Ph. D. New York: The Truth Seeker Company.

It is a somewhat startling alternative that confronts the reader on the title page of this volume of lectures. The author is professor of botany in the university at Zurich, Switzerland. He recites with righteous indignation the many instances of opposition to the findings of investigators, and manifests some impatience at the slow-learning masses of mankind. He advocates the greatest possible amount of instruction in the natural sciences in the schools as the only way to attain the highest and most important truths. He is a zealous advocate of the doctrine of evolution, and sees in this the promise of the highest good for all the world. In his zeal he seems at times unconscious of the presence of the "child-like spirit" that is supposed to be a characteristic of all sincere seekers after the truth. He freely makes use of strong terms in noticing some of those who have not yet seen their way clear to accept his conclusions, but charitably hopes that when they have become a great deal wiser they will probably agree with him. He very considerably expresses his appreciation of the course of some very learned and eminent divines, who while still believing that there is something in the Bible worth studying, have nevertheless recognized his learning, and have paid their respectful tribute to the character and the researches of the great

naturalist. He sees some merits in the Bible but has no patience with those who place any evidence in the Mosaic records. But the Mosaic records are not held to be a scientific statement of facts. "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," and we have reason to believe that the ancient Egyptians had some scientific knowledge. Possibly Moses may have had some glimmerings of the truth about the evolution of the world, but thought it best to write for his people in poetic figures and types. The first deity in ancient mythology was named Chaos, representing the unorganized condition of the matter from which was later evolved the world. The records of the old Chaldeans prove that they were well advanced in some of the sciences. Possibly some of our modern knowledge is not entirely new. The wisdom of Solomon did not consist entirely in his ability to give good advice. He may have been a scientific man, for "He spake of trees from the cedar that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. He spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." He may have had his university at his capital, for there came of all people to hear his wisdom.

There is apt to be a little mental indigestion from any attempt to force conclusions upon minds that are not quite ready to receive them, whether those conclusions are correct or not. The most valuable results have come from the researches of those who have wasted no energy in abusing those who differ from them, but who, like Darwin, have patiently continued their researches without either hope or fear as to the effect on former opinions or beliefs.

THE AMERICAN GEOLOGIST. Published monthly at Minneapolis, Minn. Price, \$3.50 a year.

This is the only exclusively geological magazine published in America. At the head of the corps of editors is Samuel Calvin, Ph. D., F. G. S. A., the accomplished professor of sciences in the state university and state geologist of Iowa. The corps includes many of the ablest geologists of this country and Europe.

This magazine supplements the manuals on the subject by giving from month to month the latest results of geological work.

So much attention is now being given to geological research, and such rapid progress is being made in the science, that this publication is indispensable to all who desire to keep thoroughly informed on the subject. Well prepared articles of wide interest to the general reader are frequently given. The work would be invaluable in every public library that desires to afford information on the latest progress in the sciences.

## POLICE FINDS THE BOARD.

"I am becoming thoroughly tired of coming to meetings of the board of education and not finding a quorum," said Dr. Gibbs, a member of the Omaha school board, "and I believe the police should be called on and an officer sent for the absentees." "I'm with you on that," cried Mr. Wehrer. "I was married Saturday night and of course I'm anxious to get home, but I'll stay until daylight if a policeman is sent for the absent members." President Spalding then rapped the few members present to order, and on motion of Mr. Gibbs a squad of mounted police were telephoned for by the president. A number of members learned of the new order and hastened to the meeting. The police returned after an hour's search and reported that the other members could not be found, though they had searched the back yards and all the empty boxes in the stables of the residences of the absentees. The board had a quorum and then transacted its business.

The Educational Apparatus Company, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000; incorporators, R. W. Wortman, W. H. House, and L. A. Wortman.

School Board Journal until January, 1894, for \$1.

## LOWELL FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

At a meeting of the Lowell, Mass., school committee, Mr. Gallagher, for the special committee on the subject of manual training—Messrs. Keyes and Lathrop being the other members of the committee—presented a report in print, as the committee had been authorized to do. The chairman of the committee has made observations as to the system of manual training and the progress of instruction in it, in Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, and in presenting the report gave information not contained in it. The specific objects of manual training were said to be:

- (1). To develop the perceptive faculties and train the hand in mechanical operations.
- (2). To bring out the mechanical aptitude and develop the inventive faculty of the pupil.
- (3). To teach him from experience that order, precision and correctness in labor are essential elements of success.
- (4). To awaken a love of intelligent labor and lead to industrious habits.

The committee recommended the equipment of one large room in the city to give the system an experiment, with accommodations for fifty pupils. Such a room could be equipped with work-benches and different appliances needed for \$1,000.

Mr. Woodies—Where can a suitable school room to accommodate 50 pupils for such instruction be had?

Mr. Gallagher said that he would leave that for the school board to determine. In response to another inquiry M. Gallagher said that the benches needed could be procured for \$10 each. It might be well to start the school in the higher grades of the grammar schools, and there need be no haste in starting it. Perhaps two hours a week might be devoted to the study at first. The report says: Boston teaches manual training to 2,000 pupils at six centres and is soon to have a mechanic arts high school. Cambridge has a splendid manual training school for instruction in wood and iron work equipped by a private citizen at a cost of \$75,000. Springfield has manual training taught in the high school and the eighth and ninth grammar grades at an annual expense of about \$4,500. Massachusetts is behind other states in this matter, and Lowell is behind other cities of the state of not so much importance.

Sketches of benches and other apparatus used in schools in Philadelphia and elsewhere were shown upon the walls as specimens of drawings from the Philadelphia schools.

Dr. Lathrop said that the system proposed for introduction teaches principles which can be adapted to any trade. It does not prevent any one from being apprenticed to any trade.

On motion of Mr. Sparks the report was accepted but no other action was taken upon it at this meeting.

## LENGTH OF SESSIONS.

The Lowell, Mass., school committee has changed the afternoon sessions from 2 to 4 p. m., to 1.30 to 3.30 p. m. for the winter months.

The white public schools of Alexandria, D. C., have from their establishment in 1871 kept the same hours—9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m., which had been usual in the private schools in the city before that time—for many years. Lately the colored public schools, which had formerly different hours, have been brought into uniformity. Now, however, there is a proposal before the board to change the hour of the white girls' school to the Washington rule on the subject, and the matter has been referred to the school committee on studies and discipline.

The Patterson, N. J., school commission has for some time had under consideration the question of change in the sessions of the public schools. It is proposed to have three hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The morning sessions to begin at 8.45 and close at 11.45. Correspondence with other cities shows that many of them open school

earlier than nine o'clock. Trenton begins her morning sessions at 8.45 o'clock and closes it at 11.45. Oswego, N. Y., and New York city get up a little earlier in the morning and start all their schools at 8.30, as also do the manufacturing towns of Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., also the town of Brookline, in the same state. The same may be said of a great many other towns.

## A PUBLISHER AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

Mr. O. M. Baker, who is at the head of the well-known G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of Webster's Dictionaries, had a peculiar experience recently while on a trip in the Northwest. During his travels he concluded to stop over at Milwaukee and visit once more the district where he had taught school, and served as principal some forty years ago.

Mr. Baker alighted from the train with his wife, hailed a cabman and requested to be driven to the old Niagara Hotel. The cabman readily informed the traveler that there was no Niagara Hotel in all Milwaukee.

The great publisher looked puzzled but immediately asked the knight of the cab to take him to Elizabeth Street. Again he was informed that there was no Elizabeth Street in the whole town. When he, however, asked for one or two more points with the same result, he was completely dumfounded.

He then asked, "Where am I at?" The cabman answered, "You are in Milwaukee."

Slowly the modern Rip Van Winkle rubbed his eyes and looked askance at his wife. Forty years meant a long time in a northwestern city. Finally he said: "I say, cabby, this has grown to be a big place. I want to go where the Niagara Hotel used to be; where Elizabeth Street used to be; where Walker's Point school-house used to be; in fact, where I taught school many years ago; take us somewhere anyhow."

The cabman finally drove the estimable couple to the Fifth District School, a large and handsome structure where once the old rickety Walker's Point school-house stood.

Here Mr. Baker visited the classes and made the acquaintance of both teachers and pupils. He tried to find some traces of his former pupils through their children. Some of the pupils were either children or grand-children of his scholars of forty years ago.

"Now, boys and girls," said he, "do any of you remember your parents speaking of an old school-teacher and principal named Baker?" In some of the classes there was no response to this query. In one of the classes a little boy arose and said that his father used to speak of an old man named Baker, and that he remembered several good lickings that he got.

"That is right, my boy, it was old man Baker. The bad boys in them days used to explain that my initials, O. M., stood for old man, and consequently I was often called old man Baker."

The visit of Mr. Baker proved an event in the school-house and when the children later told their parents of the strange visitor, there were many reminiscences told and retold by the children of the old school-master, who had come to see the scenes of his former labors, and whose devotion to the cause of education had made itself deeply felt among thousands of men and women. They will long remember his stalwart form and kindly face, and associate the same with those childhood impressions which remain until life departs.

## WRITE A LETTER TO-DAY,

And address it to Bruce the Publisher, 372 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis., and ask him to send you the American School Board Journal until January, 1894; \$1 will do it. It will give you a beautifully illustrated Journal, with a complete synopsis of all that transpires in the educational world, at a small price.



SCHOLAR (reads): "The lion leaps upon his victim unawares."  
SECOND BOY IN CLASS: "Teacher, he didn't read that right. He order said, 'The lion leaps upon his victim's underwear.'"—Judge.

"What is the meaning of 'meantime,' Johnny," asked the teacher.

"School-time," answered Johnny, promptly.

Mr. Slimson: "My Clara is an awfully delicate girl; she can't stand anything."

Mrs. Von Blumer: "Neither can my Maude. She put on a sailor hat the other day and it made her seasick."

French teacher, to select class of young ladies: "Please give the meaning of *passee*, and *de trop*."

Vivacious Miss, (who had studied French before): "*Passee* is 'out of it,' and *de trop* is 'not in it.'"

City Niece (reprovingly): "Uncle Wayback, why do you pour coffee into the saucer before drinking it?"

Uncle Wayback: "To cool it. The more air surface you give it the quicker it cools. Guess these 'ere city schools don't teach much science, do they?"

Little Boy: "Mamma, may I study history?"

Mamma: "In good time."

"But I don't want to wait."

"Why are you so impatient?"

"I heard the teacher tell the history class that the old Romans had stone circus posters and one of 'em had been found. I want to know wot it had on."



GOVERNESS: "Oh, Tommy, I'd have been ashamed to write like this when I was your age."

TOMMY: "You never was my age, Miss Smith. You always was older'n me. You was born first."—Judge.

St. Peter (to new arrival): "But, dear man, you are too poorly prepared for entrance here."

School Book Agent: "Couldn't help it. I was kicked into eternity by an angry text book committee man. Had no time for preparation."

St. Peter: "Then let me ask: Did you always sell the very best text book made?"

School Book Agent: "No sir—always the worst. Why in some book fights—"

St. Peter: "That will do; walk right in and help yourself to the best harp. Reward comes to you because of your truthfulness."

Uncle Wayback: "Now wot's the use o' teachin' gals all these new fangled studies? Wot good is this 'ere astronomy you're studyin'?"

City Niece: "Why, Uncle, it's a delightful subject to talk about on moonlight evenings. We point out Venus, and then the young man says something pretty, and then— See that ring?"

The students at the University of Texas are always playing some game on the professors. Old Prof. Gasaway is generally selected as a target. About 3 o'clock in the morning he was disturbed by the ringing of his door bell. Hastily enveloping his figure in a dressing-gown he threw open the window, and, sticking his head out, asked what was the cause of the disturbance.

"The burglars are bad and we only wanted to tell you that one of your windows are open."

"Which one?" he asked anxiously.

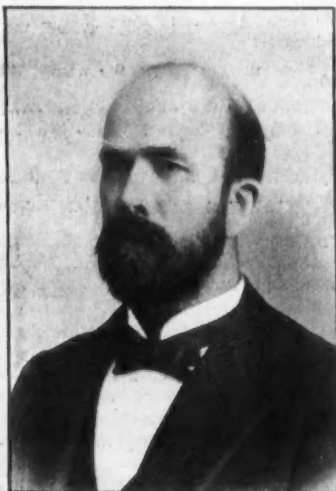
"The one you have got your head out."

(Continued from page 5.)

listening, until they become entirely familiar with these elementary sounds. Songs can be placed upon the phonograph given directly by the author, as to the way the song should be sung, and large classes may listen to the execution of this song at the same time. Teachers who are not able to sing themselves, or but very little at least, can in this way have the various key notes correctly given to the class by an instructor, and said keys can then be ready for use again the same as if they had an organ or piano in the room to sound the same. Various lessons may be placed upon the phonograph by the teachers, and they may be copied by the class as a whole or by individuals, and the exercises which may be multiplied in this way, thus saving the teacher's time and voice, and at the same time give the children so many original living examples, it is hardly possible to enumerate them here. The Educational Phonograph as we believe will soon be placed in a large number of schools and to the great advantage of both teacher and pupil. These phonographs are now being successfully used in some of the colleges, and especially in the colleges for the education of the blind.

## THE SOCIAL PHONOGRAPH.

Organs and pianos are very common in all of our homes to-day, in fact the great variety of musical instruments that are now used to entertain society, and to harmonize and bring the people together can hardly be enumerated. We believe on a close investigation that the phonograph, is to outclipee all of the musical instruments, not that they shall set any of them aside, but for the purpose of maintaining and giving original productions. Perhaps no singer or performer can ever execute the song exactly the same way two or more times. The phonograph comes in and takes the song of the singer and makes a record of it that may be kept for a great many years. It may be reproduced again and again. When a record has been correctly taken, and in this way the best songs in the country can be furnished to the various homes for a very small amount of money. The family circle, when gathered around the fireside, can listen and be entertained by the great singers of the country in their original voices. In the same way cornet solos, piano solos, duets and quartets on various instruments, as well as their music may be thus recorded, and may be furnished at leisure for the homes. In addition to this, a record of voices in the way of table talks, short addresses and recitations can be recorded on the phonograph. To illustrate: We are going to have a little social at our home to-night and friends are invited to recite and to address us on the occasion. We find that we have invited one or two friends who are some distance from our home, and for some reason they are not able to be present. They go to the "Phonograph Exchange" in their own town, place their little address or recitation, as the case may be, on a carefully prepared cylinder, put it in the mail and send it to me, and I am able to place it upon the phonograph and procure the living voice to my visitors on that evening.



O. C. SEELYE,  
Superintendent Schools, Racine, Wis.

The world through the use of the phonograph is going to be united by vocal communication. We might multiply the various interesting and pleasant exercises that the social machine is destined to bring forth. Should you desire any further information on this subject write The North American Phonograph Co., No. 51 State Street, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. At this phonographic parlor, you will be welcomed, and you can there verify all that this article has stated.

## SERVED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

After the school board of Baltimore had transacted its regular business last month the commissioners vied with each other in honoring Henry M. Cowles, secretary of the board, who has just completed the twenty-fifth year of his service in that capacity, and who during that period has endeared himself to every one with whom he has come in contact. In recognition of faithful service and as an evidence of the esteem in which he is generally held, Mr. Cowles was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain. The testimonial was the joint gift of the members and officers of the board and a number of other friends of Mr. Cowles on the outside. The watch was suitably inscribed.



HENRY M. COWLES.

The authors and publishers of the Reed & Kellogg Language Course may well feel proud of the marked success and great popularity of these language texts. No other similar texts have had such extended use, or stood so well the most thorough tests of the class-room. The sales of these books since their first publication have been rapidly increasing and constant. In the year 1890 the increase was 24 per cent. over that of the previous year. Thinking educators have found that they can pin their faith to these works with a certainty that their pupils must receive the highest possible discipline and the best practical training in English.

From the use of those books, and those only wherein grammar as a psychology is recognized, and wherein the resulting mental grasp is directed to the arts of speech and writing do we get the highest results.

In Reed & Kellogg's Series of Language Books grammar as a means of mental discipline and as a contributor to the art of elegant speech and to the art of correct writing, is most fully recognized. No other author has so clearly seen or so well embodied the three-fold function of grammar.

The series is complete by the same authors, and because of this affords teachers and pupils advantages that need no demonstration. Copies for examination can be secured by writing the publishers, Effingham, Maynard & Co., or J. D. Williams, 151 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ARKANSAS ALL RIGHT.

BRUCE, THE PUBLISHER:—

I have a very high opinion of your excellent Journal and have recommended it to school men all over Arkansas. I am free to say that no school should be without it. F. A. Futrell, Vice-President National Educational Association.

An informal discussion took place at the meeting of the Moline, Ill., school board, on the question of holding teachers to their contracts hereafter instead of granting them releases in the middle of the year. The general feeling was that this contract-breaking must be discouraged as a matter of self-defense on account of the great demand for Moline teachers elsewhere. No formal action was taken at this meeting, but it probably will be acted upon before next year's contracts are made.

## AMONG TEACHERS EVERYWHERE.

Miss Cynthia C. Listen, a teacher at Kellogg, Ia., was arrested by an angry parent for punishing a child too severely. Acquitted.

George Steinson was employed as a teacher by the New York City board of education, from 1883 to March 12, 1890. He was relieved from duty on the latter day because he lived at Guttenberg. He obtained an alternative writ of mandamus from Judge Freidman, of the superior court, to compel the board of education to reinstate him. He claims that his license prevents the board from discharging him.

In Kentucky the public school teachers are not paid a fixed salary, but receive so much for each pupil. This plan has one good effect, that of stimulating teachers to secure scholars, and thus extend the benefits of education; but some have been found making false returns.

A woman teacher at Topeka, Kan., has taught school there for twenty-two years it is said, without ever having missed a day's attendance.

T. D. Hall, a Nelsonville, O., school teacher who was bound over by Police Judge Martin on the charge of stealing Billy Frech's \$150 bicycle, made an effort to give bail yesterday, but failed and was locked up the county jail.

Last month Miss Webb, a teacher in the public schools at Whittier, Cal., committed suicide by cutting her throat with a pen knife. The act is attributed to despondency caused by ill health and loss of money.

Dr. Herman Dörner, a principal at Milwaukee, Wis., who was sued by a woman for having forcibly ejected her from a schoolroom, and thereby breaking one of her ribs received a judgment against him of 6 cents. This was practically an acquittal, as it will throw the court expenses upon the plaintiff.

Hugh N. Brooks, a school teacher was shot and killed near Tripe, Col., by J. D. McDermott, a school director. The trouble grew out of controversy over school matters.

Prof. Henry P. Emerson, principal of the Buffalo, N. Y., high school and recent republican candidate for superintendent of education, secured a warrant for the arrest of Norman E. Mack, editor of the Times, on a charge of criminal libel.

On opening the schoolhouse of the Gallagher district in Mason Valley, Nev., after the summer vacation, it was discovered that bees had taken possession of the children's desks, and about 300 pounds of honey was taken from them.

The Providence, R. I., School committee will expend \$100 per annum to defray the expenses of teachers selected to visit schools of exceptional excellence at a distance.

Superintendent Curtis has been requested by members of the New Haven, Conn., board of education, informally, to ascertain how many school teachers attended the state teachers convention in Meriden this year. This information is desired by the board so that it may know how to deal with the matter next year. This year the teachers were not paid for the day and consequently not quite as many went as did last year, when they were paid for it. Some of the teachers don't like the idea at all and say that the board of education has no more right to inquire into the matter than it has to ask how many teachers attended church last Sunday or last fast day. They argue that the day was their own, that it was not included in the 200 regular school days and that they were at liberty to spend it as they pleased.

Miss Mattie Dickson a teacher at Erie, Pa., committed suicide. Cause illness.

E. E. Gross, a school-teacher at Round Lake, about ten miles south of Worthington, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting.

Prof. McCollum punished two boys named Brinley, who are his pupils in the public school at Clarion, Ia., and one of them drew a knife on him, after which he sent them home. The father then called at the school house and thrashed the teacher in a manner brutal. The professor is badly injured and his assailant is in jail.

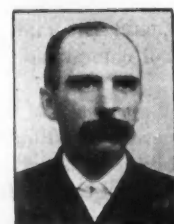
The New Bedford, Mass., school committee received a communication from the school committee of Salem asking co-operation to secure such legislation as will give school boards full charge of school buildings.



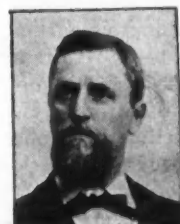
Chas. L. McClung,  
Columbus, Kans.



W. H. Johnson,  
Cisco, Texas.



W. H. Stone,  
Waucoma, Ia.



J. H. Altzer,  
Memphis, Tenn.

## GIVING WOMEN A CHANCE.

LARGE ENTERPRISES MANAGED BY WOMEN. SPLENDID PROFITS EARNED BY THEM.

Many of the avenues in business and commercial lines which have heretofore been closed to women are being gradually thrown open. Women have been given freer scope to business activity and enterprise, and where they have availed themselves of opportunities they have as a rule been equal to their male competitors. Large sums of money have been made in enterprises managed entirely by women.

The rapid growth in wealth and power of Chicago has undoubtedly offered women special business advantages, and that they have been observing and quick to profit thereby is best shown by the recognition of their ability and influence in financial circles.

The enterprises which have been undertaken by women in Chicago have in most cases resulted with enormous profits to those who have connected themselves with them. Few, if any of them, have begun with more favorable auspices than the Woman's Columbian Laundry Company. This organization is not only fostered by the best ladies in Chicago but actually conducted by the shrewdest women in America, some of whom enjoy a national reputation. The officers and board of lady managers are made up of such ladies as Mrs. Sarah Wilder Pratt, the president, who is a member of the Woman's Club of Chicago. The vice-president is Mrs. Mary French Swarthout, author of school text-books on mathematics. The second vice-president is Mrs. Addie R. Schuyler, preceptress of the Central States Normal School of Pennsylvania. The secretary and treasurer is Miss I. F. Parsons, manager of the Parson's Stenographic Bureau. Miss Mary Parsons of Chicago, Mrs. Sally M. Moses, member of the Papyrus Club of Chicago and Marion Harland, author of *Common Sense in the Household*, the *Dinner Year Book*, etc. So much for the *personae* of the company. Marion Harland, the popular author, saw clearly the future of the enterprise and gave it at once her hearty support and co-operation. She accepted a position on the board of directors and will assist with her counsel and guidance.

The enterprise which has a fixed commercial standing was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, January 25th, 1892, with the authorized capital of \$300,000, divided into shares of \$10 each for the purpose of doing a general laundry business and for the establishment of branches at various points where it will be for best interest of the company.

It will be readily seen that no enterprise would receive the patronage of the general public more readily than this one, and that no person would find a safer and more profitable investment than in this organization. The company now makes a proposition to establish one hundred or more branch laundries, and for that purpose has decided to offer 10,000 shares of the capital stock to be sold to women only. The present price, \$10 per share par value, payable if desired in monthly installments of \$2.50 a share. The price of stock will be advanced to \$12.50 per share as soon as the 10,000 shares now offered are sold.

With the complete operation of the laundries the capacity will enable the turning out of 100,000 laundried shirts a week, and as the population of Chicago require many times this number of shirts a week and as the profits on each shirt is five cents, it can readily be seen that running full capacity they would be able to make a profit of \$5,000 a week, \$20,000 a month or \$240,000 a year on shirts alone, to say nothing about revenues to be derived from other work and departments, which will be large. Taking this then as a basis, and that money is worth 8 per cent. they would be able to pay a dividend of \$8 on every share of stock. The company does not believe it will be less and it may be more.

The patented machinery which they are now using, and which they have the exclusive right to equip the branches with, gives better satisfaction than any other process, as no chemicals are used, therefore the fibre of the linen is not worn or eaten away. This is an important feature. The plant of the company which is now running is paying over 50 per cent. on the amount invested.

A comprehensive and compact review of the company and its doings are summed up in the following questions and answers:

Q.—What is the Woman's Columbian Laundry Co.?

A.—It is a woman's company, owned, operated and managed by women. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. Its charter gives it the right to establish, purchase and operate laun-



MARION HARLAND.  
Member Board of Directors.

dries, and also to operate a towel supply department.

Q.—Is its existence limited?

A.—By its charter it is given the right to continue in business for twenty years, consequently it is permanent.

Q.—Is it an industrial enterprise?

A.—Yes, it will employ none but women, teaching them under improved methods to become skilled in every branch of laundry work, and give them the best wages possible, thus doing away with what is known as "sweater labor" which is ruining the health of thousands of women to-day. And to every woman in the employ of the company who meet all requirements a certificate of proficiency will be given, thus private homes will be able to avail themselves of unquestioned skilled labor.

Q.—What is the capital stock?

A.—\$300,000.

Q.—Is any of the stock for sale and what is the price of shares?

A.—A limited number of shares are for sale. the price is \$10 per share, full paid, non-assessable and subject to no liability in any way beyond the amount invested:

Q.—What is done with the profits of the business?

A.—They are paid to stockholders in dividends.

Q.—What risks do shareholders take?

A.—None whatever; their shares cost them \$10 each, and are subject to no assessments in any way.

Q.—Will the price of shares advance in value?

A.—As soon as the present issue is sold the holdings of the company will be such as to warrant the advance in price of each share to at least \$12.50.

Q.—Do small stockholders receive as large dividends proportionately as large stockholders, and when and how are dividends paid?

A.—To illustrate: When a dividend is declared each share of stock receives the same amount. Dividends will be paid annually or as often as the profits of the business will admit, and will be mailed direct to all stockholders.

Q.—What of the officers; are they good financiers?

A.—All of our officers are well and favorably known in Chicago and throughout the country as business women, shrewd and capable in every respect.

Q.—How can a woman get shares in this enterprise?

A.—By writing to the company, state how many shares you wish and enclose a draft, money order or check for the number of shares desired in the manner prescribed above.

The main laundry at Chicago presents a wonderful scene of activity. The large force of females in the various departments busily handling linens in all its various stages of the cleaning process—the ponderous machinery with its unique improvements for laundry work, are interesting to the visitor.

The plant embodies a large building equipped with all the requisites for the advantageous and successful operation of a mammoth laundry. The adjoining property has been secured and the enlargement which was contemplated some time ago will be carried out at once. The increase in the working capacity of the plant is a necessity, as the laundry has for some time been unable to fulfill its orders.

The SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL takes pleasure in presenting its readers a comprehensive statement of the enterprise together with a hint in reference to its splendid future. The Woman's Columbian Laundry Co. is doubly deserving of prominent mention; first, because its stock presents an opportunity seldom equaled for small investors to realize handsome profits, and secondly, because there are many features in connection with its plan of operations that are praiseworthy for their beneficent aim.

The proposition of selling stock to women is a wise one. The thousands of investors in all parts of the country can only revert to the prosperity of the company, for each shareholder will thus become an agent of the company and lend additional influence to the success of the enterprise.

The publisher of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL became interested in the project and at once proceeded to examine more closely into the operations of the company. A visit to the general offices, Chamber of Commerce building on Washington Street, opposite the Courthouse, Chicago, where the financial management is conducted, as well as to the plant on the West side of the city, gave ample evidence of the thrift and importance of the enterprise. The ladies are thoroughly imbued with their work and the very closest attention is given to every department and no opportunity is lost to gain new ground step by step.

Money received from the sale of stock goes toward building laundries and establishing branches, and thus the stock increases in value. Profits derived from our Laundries and branches are paid to stockholders in dividends. Each additional laundry means a larger revenue, consequently larger dividends to stockholders. A small investment will bring you big returns. We are ready to say that any lady who has an investment in view—be it large or small—can here avail herself of an opportunity which is not likely to repeat itself very soon. An industrial enterprise which has the feature of supplying a popular want, which is managed by the ablest and best ladies in America—and which has already attained the recognition of the best people, can not help but meet with the best results—and thus benefit alike stockholders and promoters.

In conclusion let us state that we know at present of no investment that could be made by teachers and friends with greater safety and offer a better return upon the capital invested than the Woman's Columbian Laundry Company.

## School Board Journal

### A CHAIN OF INSTITUTIONS.

THEIR WONDERFUL GROWTH AND SUCCESS IN MANY CITIES—A DESCRIPTION OF METHODS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

The writer of this article had occasion recently to call on a business man whose offices are located in the Unity building, Chicago, and who manages several large enterprises. He is one of those active, brisk men who have no time for sentiment—full of work, energetic, and always practical. "I can't give you much time," said he, "I have been ill at home—got out a few days ago, and have been trying to catch up with neglected work. But, sir, I am well now—perfectly well—and what's more, I am happy."

The writer attempted to make his errand brief and then get away. "Now let me ask you—have you ever been ill—I mean have you suffered with hernia?"

We had been so fortunate as not to have been afflicted with this trouble. But the speaker was elated over the fact that he had recovered from his illness that he wanted to tell his experience no matter how pressed he was for time.

"Well, sir, I had a most serious case of rupture—had it for years too—suffered frightful agonies—and never expected to get rid of it. In fact it would have shortened my life by a good bit—of that I am sure."

"But to be brief—I'm coming to the point directly. Only right here let me say that I'm not given to rushing into print, parading around the fact that I had hernia and was cured—good things often advertise themselves—I was cured effectually. The doctors used no knife, gave no pain—and did their work in a quiet, professional manner. They applied a new method—evolved by the most recent experiments and now recognized by scientific men as the only correct treatment of hernia."

The interest of the writer was aroused. He was not dealing with an ordinary newspaper advertisement. Here was a living advertisement—a gentleman who announced his experience to those with whom he came in contact—in a modest yet enthusiastic way. He answered the question as to the treatment as follows: "It is the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Co. whose offices can be found in thirteen large cities of this country."

Mr. Barringer, of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL then visited a number of the offices of this Company and also had a personal interview with Dr. Miller himself. He is a fine type of the western gentleman. Courteous and refined in manner, there is a certain dash and force which asserts itself almost unconsciously upon those who come in contact with him. He is well informed on all topics of the day, knows the East as well as the West, and is a thorough enthusiast on the great treatment for hernia.

The success of the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Co. has meant the organization of a series of institutions which have been established in a number of the leading cities of the United States and which are attracting the attention of all thoughtful and steady going people. It is a well known fact that the people of the country at the present time are not over-hasty in according recognition of any one person or number of persons without there being substantial causes for the same.

This company established itself with a definite object in view, and has succeeded in carrying out every promise that has been made. The successful treatment of a troublesome and painful ailment has been the central idea of its operations, and the main cause for its enormous public patronage.

The weight and importance of the proposition that hernia or rupture will be "permanently cured or

no pay" has demonstrated itself magnificently with this company. It has a great remedy, employs the very best specialists and is doing good deeds for suffering mankind.

In this article we merely aim to give an outline of the important institution without attempting to grow fulsome or laudatory. We are simply according due recognition to a substantial and reliable institution by giving a straightforward description of its standing methods and achievements.

The O. E. Miller Co. has offices at Boston, Mass., Butte, Mont., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Des Moines, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Or.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Topeka, Kan., with main offices at Denver, Col.



PROF. O. E. MILLER.

Few companies show greater solidity in a financial sense, or more stability in the men who are directing its affairs than the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Co.

Each office is in charge of a business manager and a consulting physician. Not in a single instance is a man taken into the employ of the institution until a rigid examination has been made as to the applicant.

The company places quite as much confidence in the persons of its organization as it does in its finances, and it may not be uninteresting along this line to make a little mention of the personnel of the company. The officers and stockholders of the company are as follows: O. E. Miller, President; George Dils, Vice-President; A. J. Starkweather, Secretary and Treasurer; E. O. Carrington, Territorial Manager; Willis H. Wright, M. D., Chairman of Medical Staff; A. W. Chamberlin, Vice-President of the Chamberlin Investment Co., Denver, Geo. E. Ross Lewin, Cashier First National Bank, Denver; Isaac E. Blake, Pres. Continental Oil Co., Denver; C. H. Dow, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Denver.

The business was established in Denver, in 1886, by O. E. Miller, then a young medical student with a very limited amount of cash, but plenty of grit. He engaged a modest suite of rooms in the Clifford Block, on Lawrence Street, near the present site of the Daniels & Fisher building, and, after about six weeks of fairly successful business, he was burned out. This did not daunt the will of the young man, for in a short time after the conflagra-

tion he rented quarters in the Tabor Opera House block, and unfurled his banner to the world with the inscription, "Rupture Permanently Cured, Or No Pay," which is strictly adhered to.

The business has grown steadily, until it became of such magnitude that its founder was unable to conduct it single-handed, and about two years ago he merged it into a stock company with a capital of \$250,000, which has grown to over \$400,000, including the company's surplus.

The president, Prof. O. E. Miller, is too well known to Denver people as the founder of the Club Home for working Women, and other similar enterprises to need further mention.

Mr. George Dils is of old Virginia stock, comes from Parkersburg, W. Va., is very honorably connected, and has put in his entire life before coming here, in the banking business.

Mr. E. O. Carrington, the territorial manager, is a man of sterling integrity. His long life of business experience is invaluable to the company.

The chief surgeon, Dr. Willis N. Wight, is not only a graduate of two leading medical colleges, but has taken a special course in New York and Philadelphia hospitals, making a special study of hernia and abdominal surgery, and the physicians in all the various offices, without exception, are men of marked ability and fine standing.

Dr. A. S. Everett, who was one of the substantial citizens of Denver, and had charge of the Arapahoe county hospital during two administrations, has been surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic for two terms, and for twelve years previous to his coming to Denver he was a medical lecturer in prominent eastern colleges.

Dr. Coates, of Milwaukee, was president of one of the U. S. Pension boards of Wisconsin for many years, and was connected with various State Medical Institutions.

So on through the entire list of physicians, without exception, they have equally honorable records.

The business managers of the various offices are also successful men of high standing. In fact, the company has no use for failures.

In the reports for the business for last month there was shown that an infant aged four months, and a man of 94 years had been treated that month.

The ratio of females who are afflicted with hernia is 5 to 100, and of males 10 to 100.

The offices of the company in each of the cities are elaborate in equipment and central in their location.

It is difficult in these days of promiscuous advertising and professional rivalry to pay a tribute to a medical expert without lending it the halo of mere advertising methods. We have therefore attempted to give a plain statement of facts, and an accurate description of the institution and the men who are prominently identified with its success. The reader must become impressed with the weight of argument that these carry. The confidence of the public is well merited and a glowing description can not serve as a plain matter of fact statement. The reader prefers to decide for himself. Rosy language and ordinary newspaper puffing do not find favor with an intelligent reader. Plain words only are necessary to call attention to a meritorious treatment.

As to the success of the treatment that the company is making use of, there can be no question, as thousands of the best people everywhere are willing to testify as to the relief they have received, and so long as the company adheres to its present methods of doing business and remains so careful as to the character of the men who engage in it, there can be no possible future for it save success.

It is therefore with pleasure that the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL recognizes the services of the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Co., and cheerfully recommends it to its readers.

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Can easily be earned by a competent stenographer or typewriter. To become thoroughly competent attend the **BEST SCHOOL**. The **LARGEST AND ONLY TYPE-WRITER SCHOOL** in the Northwest is conducted by **MISS J. D. HESS**, Pioneer Press Building, ST. PAUL, MINN. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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is located near the West Hotel, 14-16 Fifth St. So., Minneapolis, Minn. Personal instruction is given in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, English Branches and Pitman's Shorthand by men who have had many years' practical experience. Address, **A. R. ARCHIBALD, Manager.**

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**Woman's Home Journal**  
The **WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL** is the most popular woman's household journal in America. Its sixteen pages each issue have original articles on Fashion, Millinery, Dressmaking, Instructions how to do all kinds of Fancy Work, Advice upon Home Work, Suggestions upon Household Decoration, a Floral Department, Gardening, etc., etc. Our stories are by the best authors. Subscribe now and get it. IT WILL BE SENT TO YOU

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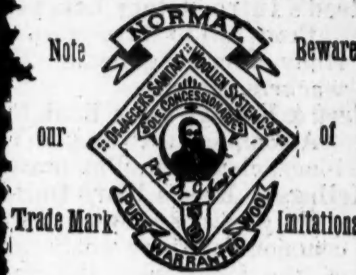
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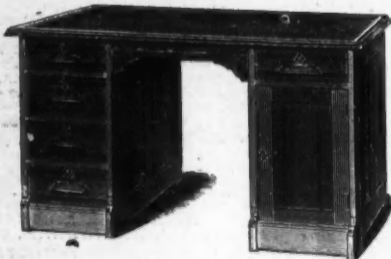
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Name of Cities.	Population.	Superintendent.	Prin. High School.	Prin. Grammar School.	Prin. Primary School.
New York.....	1,515,301	\$7,500	\$3,000	\$1,900	
Chicago.....	1,099,850	7,000	2,800	1,600	
Brooklyn.....	806,348	5,000	3,000	1,800	
St. Louis.....	451,770	4,000	3,750	1,750	
Boston.....	448,477	3,780	2,880	2,880	
Baltimore.....	434,439	2,500	2,400	1,250	580
San Francisco.....	298,907	4,000	2,500	2,000	1,750
Cincinnati.....	296,908	4,500	2,600	2,100	1,900
Cleveland.....	261,453	4,000	3,000	1,200	850
New Orleans.....	242,039	2,000	1,600	1,000	700
Milwaukee.....	204,000	4,000	2,500	1,700	1,300
Newark, N. J.....	181,830	2,400	2,000	1,500	
Minneapolis.....	164,738	4,000	2,500	1,500	
Jersey City.....	163,003	3,500	3,500	2,000	850
Louisville.....	161,129	3,000	2,250	1,650	750
Omaha.....	140,452	3,000	2,600	1,400	1,400
Rochester.....	133,896	3,000	2,250	1,650	750
St. Paul.....	133,156	all \$850 to \$2,000			
Kansas City.....	132,716	3,000	2,700	1,800	
Providence.....	132,146	3,500	3,000	2,000	675
Allegheny, Pa.....	105,287	2,500	1,800	1,800	1,800
Albany, N. Y.....	94,923	3,000	2,600	1,500	1,000
Columbus, O.....	88,150	3,600	2,750	1,500	1,500
Syracuse, N. Y.....	88,143	3,600	2,500	1,600	850
Worcester, Mass.....	84,665	3,500	3,000	2,000	600
New Haven, Conn.....	81,298	4,500	2,700	2,500	600
Paterson, N. J.....	78,347	2,000	2,000	1,500	850
Lowell, Mass.....	77,696	2,600	2,500	1,900	650
Nashville, Tenn.....	76,168	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,500
Scranton, Pa.....	75,215	2,500	1,500	700	500
Cambridge, Mass.....	70,028	3,000	2,000		
Memphis, Tenn.....	64,495	2,400	1,500	1,170	1,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	60,278	3,600	2,500	500	500
Reading, Pa.....	58,661	2,000	1,700	600	375.30
Trenton, N. J.....	57,548	2,500	1,800	1,500	700
Lincoln, Neb.....	55,154	3,466.66%	2,000	850	700
Los Angeles, Cal.....	50,395	2,400	1,500	1,200	1,000
West Des Moines, Ia.....	50,093	2,500	1,500	1,200	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	48,866	2,500	2,300	1,600	
Salt Lake, Utah.....	44,843	3,000	1,800	1,250	800
Manchester, N. H.....	44,126	2,000	2,200	1,500	500
Utica, N. Y.....	44,007	2,504	2,300	1,800	500
Hoboken, N. J.....	43,648	2,400	1,291.60	1,416.60	1,291.60
Savannah, Ga.....	43,189	3,000	2,500	1,500	600
Seattle, Wash.....	42,837	3,000	2,500	1,800	
New Bedford, Mass.....	40,733	3,000	2,700	1,900	600
Erie, Pa.....	40,634	2,500	1,200	700	500
Somerville, Mass.....	40,152	2,500	2,400	1,900	675
Harrisburg, Pa.....	39,385	1,800	1,100	700	400
Kansas City, Kas.....	38,316	2,000	1,500	1,111	700
Dallas, Tex.....	38,067	2,500	1,700	1,111	750
Elizabeth, N. J.....	37,764	700	1,800	700	625
Wilkesbarre.....	37,718	2,200	1,500	1,100	600
Covington, Ky.....	37,371	1,800	1,600	1,250	
Portland, Me.....	36,425	2,250	2,000	1,440	500
Tacoma, Wash.....	36,006	3,000	2,000	1,500	1,100
Holyoke, Mass.....	35,637	2,560	2,200	1,800	650
Binghamton, N. Y.....	35,005	2,300	2,000	800	560
Augusta, Ga.....	33,300	1,800	1,250	1,000	400
Duluth, Minn.....	33,115	3,600	1,800	900	650
Yonkers, N. Y.....	32,033	3,600	1,400	1,125	750
Lancaster, Penn.....	32,011	2,160	1,200	660	850
Springfield, O.....	31,895	2,400	1,300	1,100	470
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Salem, Mass.....	30,801	3,000	2,200	1,800	650
Long Island City, N. Y.....	30,506	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,000
Terre Haute, Ind.....	30,217	2,750	1,400	1,000	600
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	29,100	2,000	1,500	990	600
Waterbury, Conn.....	28,646	3,000	1,600	1,500	500
Chelsea, Mass.....	27,908	2,400	2,400	1,800	700
Bay City, Mich.....	27,839	2,250	1,400	640	450
Pawtucket, R. I.....	27,533	2,990	2,200	1,430	616
Akron, O.....	27,601	2,750	1,500	900	700
Haverhill, Mass.....	27,412	2,400	2,000	1,350	650
Dorchester, Mass.....	27,294	3,000	2,000	1,700	550
Davenport, Ia.....	26,872	2,000	1,500	1,200	
Sacramento, Cal.....	26,386	2,700	2,500	1,750	800
Little Rock, Ark.....	25,824	2,100	1,500	1,200	720
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Allentown, Pa.....	25,228	1,200	1,000	630	
La Crosse, Wis.....	25,090	2,400	1,400	1,200	
Springfield, Ill.....	24,963	2,100	1,600	1,300	700
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Burlington, Ia.....	22,565	2,280	1,500	1,200	580
Cohoes, N. Y.....	22,509	1,500	1,000	800	500
Fitchburg, Mass.....	22,037	2,500	2,400	1,200	600
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Lewiston, Me.....	21,701	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,200
Meriden, Conn.....	21,652	1,200	2,000	1,700	700
New Albany, Ind.....	21,059	1,300	1,330	950	450
Racine, Wis.....	21,014	1,500	2,200	1,200	
Zanesville, O.....	21,009	2,400	1,250		
Jackson, Mich.....	20,798	1,600	1,400		
York, Pa.....	20,793	1,300	1,250	580	450
McKeesport, Pa.....	20,741	1,500	1,120	1,820	600
Cheser, Pa.....	20,226	1,800	1,200	700	500
Wilmington, N. C.....	20,056	1,600			
Schenectady, N. Y.....	19,902	2,000	1,900	650	
Lynchburg, Va.....	19,709	1,560	1,200	950	400
Aurora, Ill.....	19,688	2,400	1,800	900	900
Newport, R. I.....	19,457	3,000	3,000	1,000	
Orange, N. J.....	18,844	2,500			650
Waltham, Mass.....	18,707	2,300	2,000	1,800	600
Sandusky, O.....	18,471	1,300	1,200	750	400
Apponanz, R. I.....	17,761	2,500		850	400
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	17,553	1,800	1,300	500	500
South Norwalk, Con.....	17,747		1,550	1,200	500
Eau Claire, Wis.....	17,415	1,800	1,300	900	500
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	17,336	1,400	1,400	550	470
Pittsfield, Mass.....	17,281	2,100	1,800	1,200	720
Jacksonville, Fla.....	17,201	1,200	1,500	1,496	500
Concord, N. H.....	17,004	2,000	2,250	700	550
Decatur, Ill.....	16,841	2,000	1,600	682.50	
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Atchison, Kans.....	13,963	1,600	975	740	
Newburyport, Mass.....	13,947	1,000	2,200	1,200	375
Beatrice, Neb.....	13,836	1,800	1,222.20	850	700
Helena, Mont.....	13,834	3,000	1,500		
Rock Island, Ill.....	13,634	2,000	1,500	1,100	900
Clinton, Ia.....	13,619	1,800	1,000	700	600
Hastings, Neb.....	13,584	2,000	1,300	495	495
Madison, Wis.....	13,426	2,000	1,600	600	
Steubenville, O.....	13,394	2,220	1,400	1,100	800
Vicksburg, Miss.....	13,378	1,500	750		
Logansport, Ind.....	13,428	1,600	934	610	600
Battle Creek, Mich.....	13,197	2,160	900	475	
Lansing, Mich.....	13,102	1,810	1,300	425	500
Atlantic City, N. J.....	13,055	600	1,07	1,800	
Passaic, N. J.....	13,027	1,910	1,000	500	458.30
West Bay City, Mich.....	12,981	2,050	1,000		
Jacksonville, Ill.....	12,935	1,600	900		750
Hambal, Mo.....	12,856	2,650	1,050	100	
Manistee, Mich.....	12,812	2,040	1,100	500	475
Paducah, Ky.....	12,797	1,853	1,110	100	450
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	12,394	2,000	1,000		
Fond du Lac.....	12,024	1,800	1,800	450	558
Moline, Ill.....	12,010	2,000	1,000	1,000	
West Superior, Wis.....	11,983	2,400	1,600	800	610
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	11,975	1,700	1,400	1,100	453
Fort Scott, Kan.....	11,046	780	900	550	653
Hazleton, Pa.....	11,872	1,800	1,600	920	600
Cheyenne, Mo.....	11,690	2,220	953		
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	11,662	1,500	1,500	520	
Marquette, Wis.....	11,523	1,920	1,100	650	601
Danville, Ill.....	11,491	1,800	1,100	700	
Streator, Ill.....	11,414	1,400		600	
Elkhart, Ind.....	11,360	1,650	1,000	500	500
Laredo, Tex.....	11,319	1,500	675	585	585
Chillicothe, O.....	11,288	2,000	1,400	900	
Stillwater, Minn.....	11,260	2,000	1,000	610	600
Ithaca, N. Y.....	11,079	2,400	1,500	600	500
Everett, Mass.....	11,068	1,980	1,500	1,200	
Denison, Tex.....	10,958	2,100	700		500
East Liverpool, O.....	10,956	2,000	550	450	
Scranton, O.....	10,939	1,800	1,100	700	
Janesville, Wis.....	10,886	1,800	850	500	350
Carbondale, Pa.....	10,833	1,440	1,500	675	380
Tiffin, O.....	10,801	1,800	1,100	550	400
Anderson, Ind.....	10,741	2,100	1,000	750	
Butte, Mont.....	10,723		2,000	1,000	1,000
Clinton, Mass.....	10,424		1,600		
Pittsboro, Pa.....	10,302	1,600	600	450	450
Alton, Ill.....	10,294	1,920	950	650	
Hyde Park, Mass.....	10,193		2,000	1,400	

(Continued in our next.)

## HELD UP TO CONTRACT.

There is trouble between the building committee of the Cincinnati school board and the Bennett & Peck Company over the heating of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth District school-houses. The contract for the former reads: "Will heat and ventilate the new Sixteenth District School, to be built

## SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The Buffalo, N. Y., board of education, it is claimed, will have a large deficiency by January 1st in its exchequer.

The Tiffin, O., board of education of this city sold \$50,000 of bonds to Spitzer & Co., of Toledo, at a premium of \$26,005.

Mayor Grant, of New York City, refused to re-appoint Mrs. Williams to the board of education. She was the only lady member on the board.

The St. Catharines, Ont., school board has unanimously decided that in the future promotion will not take place by examination, but by the record of the scholar's work during the year.

The school superintendents of New York state resolved to ask the legislature to pass a law requiring that all children between the ages of 7 and 12 shall attend school throughout the school year, and that those from 12 to 14 years, while not legally employed.

The Delaware school board, Mercer county, Pa., has decided that the teachers who teach in that township the coming winter must not be out later than half-past nine o'clock any night previous to a day's teaching. Those not wishing that restriction placed upon them can withdraw.

The school board of Kansas City, Mo., has ceased to insure its school building, and instead has created an insurance fund, placing therein at the end of each year such sum as would have been paid out for premiums, less any expenses incurred on account of losses by fire or cyclone. The first year ending June 30, 1892, netted \$4,952.75.

The statement made in the last number of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL to the effect that "The Faculty of the Milwaukee High School assisted the pupils in forming Republican and Democratic clubs" is erroneous. Principal Rogers states that the clubs were formed outside of the school building and were in no way encouraged by the teachers.

An interesting discussion is now in progress among the members of the San Francisco board of Education as to whether dancing shall be allowed in the public schools. The senior class of the high school petitioned the board for permission to hold their annual dance in the two upper rooms of the High school building. This would necessitate the removal of 160 desks. Director Girard, chairman of the High school committee, leads the opposition to the application of the students. The board took a vote on the proposition and they stood 5 to 5, with one member absent. The students have not given up the fight and will try and have the matter brought up again.

Department Mechanic Spear, in the employ of the Oakland, Cal., board of education, has been in the habit of making necessary changes in the schools in advance of the granting of requisitions, which are required by the rules. He has concluded that this is a dangerous practice, and this conclusion involved him in a war of words with Emma H. Hilton, one of the high school teachers. She wanted him to build a closet in her room at the school. Spear refused unless on order of the board. Miss Hilton said that if she were a member of the school board there would be a new department mechanic elected. Spear retorted that if he were a member of the board there would be a teacher in Miss Hilton's place inside of two days.

At the meeting of the Allegheny, Pa., school board, the president stated that in June, when the teachers for the ensuing year were elected, more were elected than the enrollment of pupils called for, on the expectation that there would be a large increase in the number of pupils in September as usual. The expected increase, however, did not occur and in September the rolls showed there were 29 more teachers in service than the enrollment of pupils warranted. The question was raised that as the teachers were elected for a year, could they drop them. President McMullen thought

they could. R. B. Scandrett said they were elected for a year, and he was confident they could recover a year's salary.

The Chicago board of education adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This board has learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death of our late superintendent, Mr. George Howland;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we again wish to place on record our high esteem for him as a man, a citizen, and an educator. A deep debt of gratitude is due his memory by the citizens of Chicago for the great work done by him for so many years in the education of the young;

AND FURTHER RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives in their bereavement, feeling that they must find consolation in the fact that his life's work has been well done;

AND FURTHER RESOLVED, That these resolutions be placed on record in the proceedings of the board, and that a copy of the same, suitably engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased.

Signed by Thomas Brennan, D. R. Cameron, E. G. Halle, Wm. H. Beebe, James Rosenthal.

Prof. Califf, of Hancock Co., Ill., says he finds a deplorable state of affairs regarding "text books." In some schools there are pupils without books, and the teachers up to date have been unable to secure books. In other schools he finds a lack of uniformity, schools in which three or four kinds of readers are in use, and books on other subjects are equally as badly mixed.

The Woman's Publishing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., publishers of "The Housekeeper," will pay 5 per cent. as its first semi-annual dividend January 1st, 1893. All stock fully paid up before that date will participate. What more appropriate Christmas present than a few shares of the capital stock of this company?

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Crosby's Mineralogy.....	60

## MATHEMATICS.

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## MODERN LANGUAGES.

Sheldon's Short German Grammar...\$	60
Joynes'-Meissner German Grammar..	1 12
Joynes' German Reader.....	90
Deutch's Select German Reader.....	90
Boisen's Preparatory German Prose..	90
Meissner's German Conversation.....	75
Edgren's Compendious French Gram- mar.....	1 12

Houghton's French by Reading.....	1 12
Super's Preparatory French Reader..	90
Grandgent's French Composition, 4 parts, each.....	12
Grandgent's Italian Grammar.....	80
Edgren's Spanish Grammar.....	80
Ybarra's Spanish Method.....	1 50

## LITERATURE AND READING.

Hawthorne & Lemmon's Am. Lit....\$	1 12
Badlam's Readers. Primer, 25; First Reader.....	30
Fuller's Primer.....	25
Wright's Nature Readers Part I, 25 cts.; Part II, 35 cts., Part III, 50 cts., Part IV.....	60
Meiklejohn's English Literature.....	80

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## HISTORY.

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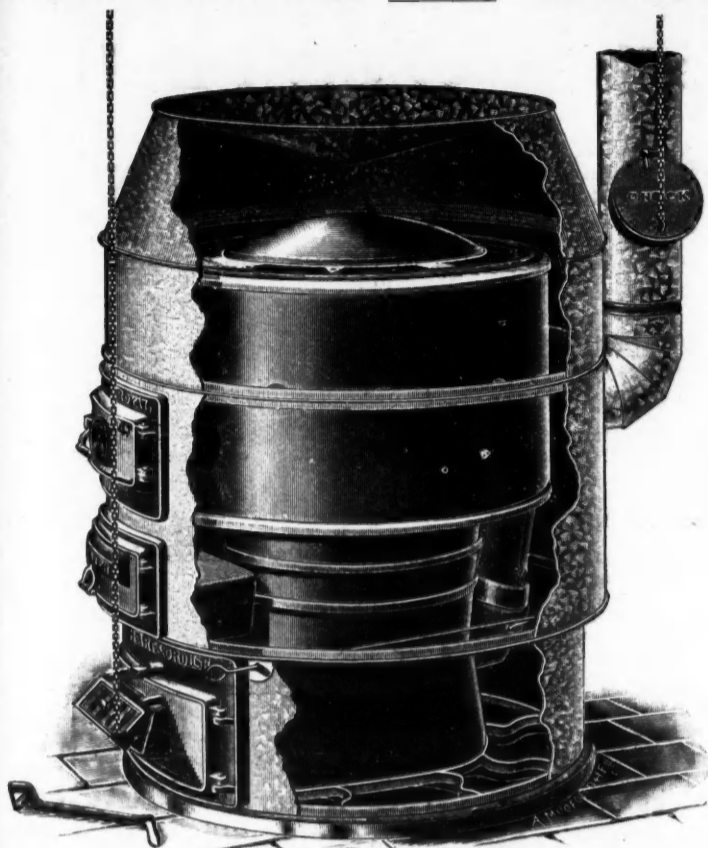
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## BOARDS OF EDUCATION EVERYWHERE.

Columbus, O., school board sold \$110,000 in 5 per cent. bonds to N. W. Harris, of Chicago, at par.

The Oakland, Cal., board of education refused to grant the use of the high school to the senior class for a dance.

The board of education of Minneapolis has abolished the practice of smoking during the meetings of the board.

The Milwaukee school board conducted its last meeting by candle lights. The large fire had damaged the gas works.

The Detroit school board has found that fraud has been enacted by census enumerators. The matter will be investigated.

President Ross of the Hoboken, N. J., school board personally borrowed the money to pay the school teachers their last month's salary.

Inspector Hughes of the Toronto school board, has sent circulars to all the public school teachers instructing them to warn the children to keep away from the manholes on the streets.

The Leavenworth, Kas., board of education refused the request of the university association for permission to use the high school auditorium free. It was decided to exact \$5 per night.

The West Indianapolis, Ind., town board made a uniform increase in the salary list—but skipped the school trustees—in fact, cut them down from \$150 to \$50 a year. It is likely to cause trouble.

A resolution introduced in the Muskegon, Mich., school board states that School Trustee Louis Kanits has been charged for a long time in public and in private as having abused his position as a member of the board by voting on matters in which he was pecuniarily interested and in violation of the school charter. An investigation is asked.

Mr. Maloney caused considerable excitement in the Newport, Ky., school board, when the above

named wanted a committee of three appointed to investigate a case of bribery that is being floated around some members, as claimed in a daily. The matter was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The committee on finance of the Detroit school board recommended that the salary of the board's attorney, William E. Baubie, be increased to \$1,300, to take effect November 1. Inspector Ferguson moved to amend by making the figures \$1,500. Inspector McDonald thought that the board would have no trouble getting a man to attend to business as closely and as well as does Mr. Baubie for \$1,000 per annum. Amendment carried.

A communication was received by the New Bedford, Mass., school committee from the school agent of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, asking permission to attend the schools and speak to the schools on the subject of total abstinence, circulate pledges (not to be signed without the approval of the parents or guardians) and to present lithographic certificates to signers of the pledge. Laid on the table.

It is also said that some legislation may be offered affecting the Grand Rapids, Mich., board of education. Secretary Stein said that an attempt would be made to abolish the present board of education and establish a smaller board, to consist either of one member from each ward instead of two, or a commission of five to be elected by the city at large. "I think this would be the most foolish thing that could be done," said Mr. Stein. "Our present board is all right, and no one can bring a single thing against it. It don't cost the city a cent and I don't believe a better system could be devised. Why, here is Dr. Bradfield for instance! He is one of the hardest working men on the board and if he should be paid for the time he puts in now for nothing, \$1,500 a year would not begin to pay for it. If a commission should be created, the members would

have to be paid and I don't see how they could do any better work.

It is proposed to attempt at the next meeting of the Portland, Me., school board to bring about a change in the present time-honored system of giving no school signals on stormy days. Under the new system as proposed, the morning signal will be given as it now is. If, however, there is a morning session during which a severe shower comes up, school will be dismissed as usual at 12. Then if it is desired to omit the afternoon session, the signal 33 will be struck at 1.15.

Educational circles in Indiana are watching with interest the school savings bank at Bloomington, which was so successfully conducted last year that arrangements were made by which the deposits were kept up during vacation. Since the opening of school this fall, the deposits have averaged more than \$50 per week. Incidentally, business forms and banking principles are taught, the children being required to make out their own deposit slips, checks, drafts, etc.

At the last meeting of the New York board of education, Commissioner Hubbell presented a bill providing for the redistricting of the school wards of the city. He urged its passage, declaring that it is necessary to the good of the schools. He said that, as they are arranged, some trustees have little or nothing to do, and others have more than they can do well or more than they are likely to do well. He said that the size of the school districts, which are now the wards of the city, ought to be made more nearly equal. Commissioner Gerard suggested that the bill ought to contain the provision that the present trustees be not legislated out of office. This same bill had been considered before, and has been defeated because some of the trustees were afraid of losing their positions and have worked against the measure. Commissioner Hubbell favored the suggestion.

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